entleman, resident at ges, and he has found staining workmen. Geneva N. Y. Gaz.

ION.

to acknowledge, through inty volumes of books for a large and valuable Bible an unknown hand, whose is donation was gratefully imely wants of the people. To been carefully preserved ion of the kind benefactor, rding to the best judgment atrusted, unless some difficulty him, whose hand of

Tract Depository,

just received a large sup-dd small premium Books, Progress of Religion in bods on Infant Baptism; rance, price 25 ets.; Me-Brown; Father Clement, the Philadelphia, New-National Preacher at 75 Most of the Evangelicat Company of the Evangelicat Aug. Company of the Progress of the Prog

A Sermon preached on the

PHLETS.

SUASIVE from CON-Mode of BAPTISM, may Andover. Price \$1, 25 per Aug. 1.

ACADEMY. Grant's Academy at Ipsay, August 14th. Aug. 1.

ACADEMY.

has prevented that clas-hich are necessary to en-just expectations of the Election, and the Co I staction, and the Color of March next, no scholar for a quarter's tuition, and and ant vacation. Before that d by paying three dollars; weeks, they will be charge-

Com. of the Trustees.

ACADEMY, No. 9, Howard Street. mence on Tuesday, Aug. 12. te following branches; Read-hip, Eng. Grammar, Arith-Rhetoric, Nat. Philosophy. Rhetoric, Nat. Philosophy, omy together with the Latia in Projecting Maps, Draw-Ornamental Needle-work.—

her, Rev. Mr. Wisner, Rev. r, Esq. Aaron P. Cleveland, a, Esq. Boston; Wm. Ropes, Fay, Charlestown.

MUSIC. compliments to the Ladies and counints them that he has openof teaching Sacred Music, in Harvard Place opposite the of attendance; Young Ladies, Thursday and Saturday afterensen from half past 7 to half uraday evenings. Those who of this pleasing and moral scilly invited to call at the Sched rerms, &c. Every possible pid proficiency for acquiring a ental principles of Church Musemade previous to the first

JOSEPH BROWN. MON ON BAPTISM. eversy respecting the Mode of beckwith, Paster of a Church d and for sale by Princi & et Street. July 25.

BOOK. uent and interesting passages
S. G. GOODRICE.
144 Washington Street.

PRICES-M. S. S. U. TENCES—M. S. S. U.

Itassachusetts Sabbath School

tice that many of the publica
S. Union have been resucced in

the Depository in the basement

rich, Hanover Street, Besten
es which have induced to the

bine is that the extended influence

rican Union have created an im
blications, and given the shilly

were rate by the wast multiplica
variety of other publications of

ove named are received at the

will constantly be made of sath

the for Sabbath School Libra

Tensery, Agent TERREY, Agent of the Mass. Sab. Sch. Dep'y

ty of good European Leebst, sale by EDERERS WISET, Federal-st. 3w Aug. 1. AN LEECHES.

tleman and wife can he areco ARDING.

> BE LET. Street, suitable fer smi

DR SALE.
best Pews in the broad side
ing house. Apply to Amos I
April 25.

BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

NO. 33....VOL. XIII.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1828.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Terms \$3, in 6 mo. or \$2,50 in adv.

"The age of Benevolence," of which one Book was given to the Public in his life time, & was well received, is here republished, together with "ex-tracts" from three succeeding books, which death did not permit him to finish. A Poem—"the Re-ligion of Taste"—delivered before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa at Yale Collegeis also inserted and will be read with deep interest by all admir-ers of sanctified poetic genius.

But the larger part of the volume is occupied

But the larger part of the volume is occupied with fourteen sermons—written in a style of classic elegance, and richly fraught with those truths that come home to the hearts, and govern the lives of all true believers. The duty of ministers—the Divinity of Christ proved from his being the final Judge—devotedness to God--repensional states. tance-motives to early piety-influence of edu-cation-love to God-The disconsolate Christiancoming to Christ-willingness to die, no evidence of preparation for death-the hope of man-faith -forgetfulness of God-the knowledge possessed by saints in heaven, are the subjects of the several discourses, and so far as we have had leisure to read them, we have no hesitation in subscribing to the opinion of the editor-"that they will prove a valuable memento of departed worth, and promote the cause of truth and piety."—"The sweet voice, the emphatic pronunciation, the eloquence of looks and gesture, which have sent a thrill of deep feeling through many a listner to the man, cannot be transferred to the book;" but there is impressed on every page the image of a man who would magnify his office as an embassaman who would magnity his office as an embassa-dor of God—the impress of a mind thoroughly im-bued with the spirit of piety—stored with knowl-edge of the deep things of God, and intent on winning souls to Christ. If they are the sermons of a young man—they are yet the product of a highly gifted intellect----of severe and long con-tinued application—and of a spirit that habituallooked upward, and prayed, "Guide me, O ou great Jehovah." In a word—the volume before us will honor the memory of a devoted servant of Christ-refresh the hearts of many who are following him home to Glory---guide others who are inquiring the way to heaven, and form a durable monument to the praise of that grace, which abundantly blesses the provision of Zion, and ordains the lamp for the anointed.

For the Boston Recorder.

KENRICK'S EXPOSITION. MESSES. EDITORS,—It is a matter of rejoicing that Unitarians are "getting out" Commentaries upon the Scriptures. We shall soon expect to see their sentiments reduced to a system.

reduced to a system.

Permit me to take notice of a work, entitled "An Ex-Permit me to take notice of a work, entitled "An Exposition of the Historical Writings of the New Testament, with reflections subjoined to each section, by the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick." It lately issued from the press of Muaroe & Francis, from the eccond London edition.

The work was first published seventeen years since. And the Editor tells us that "nothing has been added (to this edition) except the commentary on the introductory verses of Luke, which the author had accidentally passed over!"

Opon opening the first volume, and reading the preface Upon opening the first volume, and reading the preface to this edition, I passed over the preface to the first, hastening to the text. And how was I surprized to find the text of the two first chapters of Matthew without any commentary. The inquiry arose in the mind, Has he also matcidentally passed over the introductory chapters of Matthew? In searching for an answer to this, I turned to the preface of the first Edition, and found it written, "The author has given no exposition of the accounts contained in the respective histories of Matthew and Luke, of the miraculous birth of Jesus Christ. The reason is, that, with the exception of the preface to Luke's gospel, he did not look upon the chapters in question as the productions of those evangelists, but as fabrications by an unknown, though early, hand"?

though early, hand"!

Now this as pars honest. And we wish that all Unitarians would speak as plainly concerning the miraculous birth of Christ. Instead of raising a fog, and throwing dust into people's eyes, concerning the wrong quotations of Matthew (Chap. 1, v. 23,) &c. &c.; let them tell us that they discard the miraculous conception!

But what recombined.

of Matthew (Chap. 1, v. 23,) &c. &c.; let them tell us that they discard the miraculous conception!

But what reasons does our author allege? Does he find ancient manuscripts in favor of his mutilation? No. Does he find ancient translations? No. Do the early Fathers help him? Not at all. But "Priestly's history of early opinions," "Evanson's Dissonance," and "Jones' Development," have put the author "in possession of sufficient evidence?"

It may be sufficient for some heads, but not for all. For, where do the above books give proof that the introductions of Matthew and Luke are spurious! Do they furnish any thing to meat the testimony of all manuscripts, versions, and fathers, and all antiquity, that these portions are genine?

moine?

But, passing by the introduction, let us proceed. Upon lattice up. 1, this Commentator supposes that Christ was a dream, trance, or esslays. "His vision consisted in e sceming appearance of the Devil to him—carrying m to different places—although the deait had in reality of the contraction othing to do in the transaction; the whole being conduct-d by the Spirit of God." (Query. Might not Unitariana give up their opposition to some of the harsher points of dopkinsianism!)

As I am not attempting to review this work, but only to

As I am not attempting to review this work, but only to all the attention of people to it, I shall content myself with a fetv selections as a specimen.

On page 134, vol. I. Matthew ix. 33: he says; "The anguage in which the Evangelists speak of Demoniacks was the popular language of the age; and therefore they tay that a domnon was cast out; although the man in reality was not possessed by any such being. Their using such words gives no sanction to the doctrine of real possessions." Simpler symmetry are made your temption that the state of the

stons." Similar remarks are made upon the subject where there is an opportunity.

Concerning the "unpardonable sin," Matth. xii. 31: he says: "It does not seem probable in itself, that ang sin, committed by creatures of such limited capacities as we are, can be so heinous as to leave no hope of pardon, when sincerely repeated of; nor does it appear that our Lord thought it unpardonable."

On the subject of future pusishmes: Matth. xxv. 46. he seems to advocate, at one time, the annihilation of the tricked, and at amother, their restoration to virtue and happiness. "To say nothing here of the utter inconsistency ilar remarks are made upon the subject when

" To say nothing here of the utter inconsistency

Every friend to truth rejoices, that Unitarians are throwing off the mask, and that we shall soon find what they are.

AMERICAN LYCEUM,

The Societies which are organized under this designa-on, have several times been noticed in this paper. The following form may be useful to those who are preparing to organize them in other places.

rganize them in other places.

The undesigned agree to associate under the name of the Branch of the American Lyceum, and adopt the ollowing Articles for their Constitution.

Article 1. The objects of the Lyceum are the improvement of its members in useful knowledge, and the advancement of Popular Education, by introducing uniformity and mprovements in Common Schools, by becoming Auxiliary of a Board of Education.

Article 2. To effect these objects, they will procure a Article 2. To effect these objects, they will procure a cabinet consisting of books, apparatus for illustrating the sciences, and a collection of minerals, and will hold meetings for discussions, dissertations, illustrating the sciences, or other exercises which shall be thought expedient.

Article 3. Any person may be a member of the Lyceum, by paying into the treasury annually, Two Dollars; and Twenty Dollars paid at any one time, will entitle a person, his or her being at assigns, to one membership to the property of the contraction.

um, by paying into the treasury annually. Two Dollars; and Twenty Dollars paid at any one time, will entitle a person, his or her heirs or assigns, to one membership forever. Persons under eighteen years of age will be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, except of voting, for one half the annual sum above named.

Article 6. The officers of this branch of the Lyceum shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, three, or five Curators, and three Delegates, to be appointed by ballot on the first Wednesday of September annually.

Article 5. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretaries, will perform the duties usually implied in those offices. The Curators will have charge of the Cabinet and all other property of the Lyceum of the Lyceum of the Cabinet and all other property of the Lyceum of the Cabinet and all other property of the Lyceum of the Cabinet and the companient of the Lyceum in this county semi-annually, to adopt regulations for their general and mutual benefit, or to take measures to introduce uniformity and improvements into common schools, and to diffuse useful and practical knowledge generally through the community, particularly to form and aid a Board of Education.

Article 6. To raise the standard of common education,

a Board of Education.

Article 6. To raise the standard of common education, and to benefit the juvenile members of the Lyceum, a portion of the books procured shall be fitted to young minds; and teachers of schools may be permitted to use for the benefit of their pupils who are members of the Lyceum, the apparatus and minerals under such restrictions as the association shall presented.

ation shall prescribe.

Article 7. The President or any five members will have

Article 7. The President or any five members will have power at any time to call a special theeting, which meeting shall be legal if notice shall be given according to the direction in the By Laws.

Article 8. The Lyceum will have power to adopt such Regulations and By-Laws as shall be necessary for the management and use of the Cabinet, for holding meetings, or otherwise for their interest.

Article 9. The foregoing articles may be altered or amended by vote of two thirds present, at any legal meeting; said alteration or amendment having been proposed at a meeting, not less than four weeks previous to the one at which it is acted upon.

The Columns for subscription are headed, "Names—Life Subscriptions—Annual Subscriptions—Juvenile Subscriptions—Annual Subscriptions—Juvenile Subscriptions—Juv

and Lyceums, is already and can be procured complete for \$50.

OBITUARY.

From the London Tract Magazine for July. LAST HOURS OF REV. LEGH RICH-MOND,

Upon the life and character of the author of "The Dairyman's Daughter," it is unnecessarys to enlarge in any publication of the Religious Tract Society, or to detail minutely his connex-ion with that institution. Our readers will be much interested in the account of his last hours, written by one of his daughters.

He had a great dislike to keep his bed; and I cannot but acknowledge the goodness of God that it was not necessary. He rose every day to that it was not necessary. He rose every day to the last, and sat as usual in his study, only getting up a little later, and going to bed ear as his strength gradually failed him. The has fortnight he was very silent, and appeared co stantly in prayer and meditation, waiting h dismissal, and the end of his earthly pilgrimage At this time nothing seemed to disturb him, and he appeared to realize the full import of that blessed promise, 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee." I have often thought he exemplified the faith his favorite Leighton commends, 'Let thy soul roll itself on God, and adventure there all its weight.' It was indeed an unspeakable delight to us to observe the unruffled calm of his soul; and it confirmed our minds in the truth and value of the doctrines he had taught for thirty years. We had seen our beloved father prostrate in soul before God, under a consciousness of indwelling sin; we had heard him bemoaning himself, after a long life of usefulness, as an unprofitable servant, renouncing again and again all hope of salvation by his own goodness, and fleeing to Jesus as his only refuge. To use his own words, 'It is only by coming to Christ as a little child, and as for the first time, that I can get peace.' Yet though for a time per-plexed, he was not forsaken. We saw him comforted of God, and proving what he had often said to me. Christ has firm hold of you, however feeble your grasp of him;' and now we saw him strong in faith, and in the last hour of dissolving nature, rejoice in the sure and certain hope of the glory of God. He did indeed find, to use the dying words of my beloved brother, 'the rest that Christ gives is sweet.' He was silent, but

it was a most expressive silence, and revealed

LYTERARY.

For the Boston Recorder.

Remains of the Rev. Carlos Wilcox, late Pastor of the North Congregational Church in Hartford. with a Memoir of his life. pp. 430. Hartford.

E. Hopkins.

To those who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with the lamented subject of this Memoir and author of the "Remains," not a word need be said to invite attention to this volume. And to others, it is only necessary to say, that a pleasant and rich repast is here provided, to which they will not once sit down, without rising from it with refluctance.

The writer of the "Memoir" does not give us his name—but he gives us what is better—a well arranged narranged n

not walk, and we were going to ing for a servant to assist him; but he said, I should like Henry to carry me.' He was wasted to a skeleton: Henry took him up with great ease, and we all followed. I shall never forget this most affecting moment: it was a moment of anguish to fecting moment: it was a moment of anguish to me more than the last scene. He seemed to know that he was leaving the study never to re-turn to it: his look told me he knewit. This was his favorite room, where, for more than twenty years, he had constantly carried on his pursuits. There he had written his books, studied his sermons, instructed his children, contersed with his flock, and offered daily sacrifices of praise and prayer. I watched him as Heny carried him out; his countenance preserved the same look of out; his countenance preserved the same look of fixed composure. He raised his lead, and gave one searching look round the room, on his books, his table, his chair, his wife, his children; and then the door closed on him icr wer! He gave the same look round the gallery the same look round the same look from the was a peculiar expression in his countenance which I cannot describe: it seemed to say, Behold, I die; but God will be with you!! Henry seated him in a chair; ind he sat to be underssed, like a little dependent child in deep undressed, like a little dependant child, in deep silence, but without the ruffling of a feature.

"About nine he seemed rathe: wandering, and made an effort to speak, but we could not make out his meaning; only we perceived he was thinking about his church, for we heard him say several times, 'It will be all confusion!' Mamina asked him what would be confusion! 'The church! There will be such confusion in my church!

"About ten o'clock, he signified to mamma, in a gentle whisper, that he wished to be left alone, to send us all away, and draw the curtains round

Auout nan-past ten, st. .. G. tapped at my door, and told me to come and book at my father. She said she could hardly tell whether there was any change or not. I hurried to him. He raised his eyes to heaven and then closed them. I put my cheek upon his; and I believe at that instant I felt, for I could not hear, his dying sigh.-I thought he was sleeping, and continued looking at him, till Hannah said, 'Your dear papa is in Heaven.' I did not think him dead; and I rubbed his still warm hands, and kissed his pale cheek, and entreated him to speak one word to ne; but I soon found it was the silence of death. All turned to poor mamma, who was insensible and I was thus left alone with my dear father, kneeling beside him with his hand in mine. The same holy calm sat on his countenance, and seemed to say, ' Thanks be to God who has given me the Victory."

From the Jamestown Journal.

Died, at Busti, N. Y. on the 26th of June, Deacon John Jones, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased, although not renowned for wit or The Columns for subscription are headed, "Names—
Life Subscriptions—Annual Subscriptions—Juvenile Subscriptions—Donations."—A set of apparatus, of a simple &
practical character, particularly designed for illustrating
the most important branches of a popular education in
Schools and Learning in local designed for illustrating
the most important branches of a popular education in
Schools and Learning than the decreased, retains ceptionable manner, than the deceased; yet the writer of this article who long knew him, has never known an individual, who appeared to place less dependence on his own merits, or to be more fully convinced that "boasting was ex-cluded." So well convinced were all of his sincerity, humility, godly life, and truly Christian liberality, that party and sectarian zeal seemed to shrink from his presence. All denominations extended to him the hand of fellowship, and bore testimony to his worth. Even the careless and indifferent listened with attention to his exhortations and seemed for a moment to be captivated by the simplicity and kindness which characterized the good old man. Although connected with one denomination for the church privileges, he had none of the narrowness of party feelings, and may truly be said to have belonged to the church universal. He was truly a man of prayer, and when at his funeral preacher read as the theme of his discourse, 'the prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended.' peculiar sensation seemed to pervade the whole

The grandfather of Deacon Jones was John Jones a native of England, who came to America early in life, and afterwards settled in Men-don, Mass., where he lived to the age 80. At that time, Mendon, though one of the first towns settled in Worcester county, was literally a wile derness and on the frontiers. Abraham Jones, his father, was, for many years, a ruling elder in the church at Mill river parish in Mendon, now the town of Milford, Mass, under the original or-ganization of the New England churches; and was probably the last who sustained that office, in that section of country. He also attained the age of 84 years, and was principally conspicuous for ardent piety, the savour of which he left behind him. A great proportion of his descendants, who are numerous, are members of the same com-

munion, of which he was a distinguished member. Deacon Jones, on arriving at manhood, settled in his native parish, now Milford, and early in life connected himself with the church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Frost. He afterwards removed to Orange, Mass., then a new settlement, but in a few years returned to his native parish. Towards the close of the war of our independence, he emigrated to Wardsborough, Vermont. He was the first that settled with a family in that town, and his youngest sons, who are twins and now citizens of Carroll, were the

acquired a decent competence of this world's us, and see nothing unusual, unless a deep so-goods, and after having labored hard to build up society, for many years enjoyed its sweets, in the goods, and after having labored hard to build up society, for many years enjoyed its sweets, in the bosom of his numerous family, who were settled around him. Latterly a part of them discovered bosom of his numerous tanny, who discovered a disposition to emigrate, and he followed their fortunes to this country, and once more established himself in a new settlement. Although past the active period of life, he was useful by his counsel and Christian example in his new residence; and it is to be hoped, that the purity of his conduct and the patriarchal simplicity of his manners will not soon be forgotten.

To the animaging nopes to the animaging nopes to the animaging nopes of the sevent of the sevent and guilt, and of utter wretchedness and ruin without an interest in Christ. Nost of those who have indulged hope, and indeed of those whose minds are now awakened are joung, and members of the Bible Class or Sabbath School.

My Society is so scattered, that I find it necessary to hold many meetings; yet this gives me

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

NOTES OF THE CHAPLAIN IN THE PRISON

AT SING SING, SABBATH AUGUST 3, 1828. No. 403 can just say his letters. Another in same cell repeated all the I's and n's in the two first verses in the Bible.

No. 404 learnt I and n, and took for his next

405, four weeks ago could only say his letters, heard him read to-day for the third time; when he read without any aid or correction 20 verses in the first chapter of Genesis. The way he learns is as follows. Every time he comes into his cell he takes his Bible. He studies upon a single word either till he learns it, or till he finds that it is too hard for him, in which case, he marks it and passes on to another. - When he has learnt a word in his cell, he revolves it in his mind all day while he is at work. He has seldom learnt more than two words in a day; but makes it his practice to read over every day what he had previously learnt. No. 406, learnt

No. 407, six weeks ago could not say his letters. I heard him read to day for the fourth time, He pronounced words of three syllables correctly without stopping to spell them. It is surprising to see how firmly fixed on his mind he has what he has learnt. In the 5th vs. of 1st chap. of Gen. where the reading is "the evening and the morning were the second day"—he had it the evening and the morning were the sunday! It was with the utmost difficulty that I could con vince him of his mistake; and from what I saw, I shall not wonder, if for months to come were he to be reading rapidly, he should turn the second day into sunday. His method of learning is very similar to that of No. 405. He is in a cell with one who can read. I suspect he has got instruction from him.

409, a black man, repeated to me memoriter the 53d chap, of Isaiah, without miscalling, I should think as many as three syllables. It took him 3 or 4 days to learn it. He wishes for the priviledge of reciting a chapter every week. He answered what questions I put to him concerning

In the same cell a convict for ine; least could just say his letters two months ago, now reads rapidly, and with inflections of voice remarkably correct. He is continually spelling to himself while at work: the brightest youth that I've heard read

in the prison. 413, a month ago began to learn his letters, now he reads slowly.
418, three weeks ago could read words of one

syllable only-now reads better than many who have been constantly at school for years.
427, a month ago could just say his letters.—
To day reads in the first and second chapters of

No. 428, Did more to convince me of the soundness of the rule, that in order to enterinto the meaning of an author, one must place himself in or in fancy in a situation similar to that in which the author is placed when he writes. 428 repeated to me the SSth Psalm which he had learnt by heart. It never seemed to me half so impressive hefore. There was something in his tones, when he spake of the soul full of troubles; of the wrath that lay upon him; of the acquaintance that were far off; and of his being shut up so that he could not come forth—that was truly thrilling.— As he spake about stretching out his hands, and daily calling upon the Lord and of preventing the morning by prayer, I could not but hope and pray that he might be describing his own actice. I have read this Psalm to myself sev eral times since, and sure I am, that the bare listening to 428 while he repeated it has done more to open to my view the heart of the Psalmist when he wrote; and to give me a zest for the Psalm, than all the aid for this purpose, which the piety and learning of commentators have afforded.— 428 committed the Psalm without any solicitation on my part, because as he says, he culiarly affected sometime since in reading the

The black man, of whose progress in reading I spake in my last letter changed his cell a few days since. In doing this he came in possession of a new Bible. In passing his cell one day he asked me if his new Bible was like the old one. When I told him it was he said "he supposed so. but he had been looking it through to find the place where it said "Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened;" which he had seen in his old Bible, but which he could not find in his new one. When I found the his new one. When I found the place for him his eyes sparkled with joy. He read a few words and said "this is the place," thanked me, and very carefully turned down a corner of the al. But I am too long. Pardon me.
With much affection your friend and Brother,
Gerrish Barrett.

HOME MISSIONS.

THE LORD BLESSING A FEEBLE CHURCH. Since the first of January, there has been gradual increase of serious feeling on the minds of my people. About that time, professors of religion were evidently excited to more carnest and ardent prayer, and sinners began to discover more tenderness of conscience, and some anxiety of mind. Meetings for conversation with nonprofessors were appointed and have been well at-tended. More than 70 different persons have attended these meetings, more than half of whom have been or are now under serious impressions. About twenty-five have within a lew weeks, entertained hopes that they have passed from death unto life. I find new instances of conviction and conversion at every inquiry meeting, and there is evidently a growing attention. At no time have I witnessed such a deep solemnity

as at the present moment The work thus far, has been gradual, silent and solenin. There has been no noise or enthusias-

instances some months, before they have yielded to the animaing hopes of the gospel. There has been no excessive grief or agitation, but generally a clear conviction of sin and guilt, and of uter wretchedness and ruin without an interest in

any obtained any meetings; yet this gives me an opportunity of preaching to many who would not otherwise attend on my ministry. For three months past, I have attended meetings almost every evening in the week—two of them, five or six miles from me, where I have had full and solemn assemblies. These last places are moral waster that I find it difficult to attend to the many wastes, but I find it difficult to attend to them as they ought to be attended to. Hundreds of people in the Eastern part of this town seldom attend meeting any where. One of their number has within a few days been hopefully converted to the truth, and others are evidently trembling."—

Extract of a letter from another missionary. "Although there is not in this place what is usually termed a revival of religion, yet it may be said, that our religious state is rather pleasant and interesting. Many of the members of the church are to a good degree zealous and active, and others seem to be waking from dulness. Our religious meetings are pretty frequent, well attended and unusually solemn. One has recently indulged a hope of pardon, and it is believed that some others are more or less anxious. Dur-ing the year ending March 1828 forty-one have been added to this little church. It has surely been a year of the right hand of the Most High.
The people are as yet poor, but seem to possess a
willing mind. I have not labored, for the last
quarter, wholly among my own people; the religious state of some of the neighboring towns has part of W— and M—, adjoining this town, there has been and still is, some attention to religion; and both places are destitute of the regular administrations of the gospel. I have occasionally visited them and preached the word from house to house, conversed upon religion and dis-tributed tracts; and while at home, among my own people, when not engaged in study, I make it my employ to visit from house to house, and endeavor to ascertain the spiritual wants of the flock, that I may know how to preach, to give counsel, reproof, and whatever else may be need ed, seasonably.
PLEASING FACT.

"The township, No. S., where I preached not long since on the Sabbath, is a very new place, with only one family, and that eight miles distant from any inhabitants. The sound of the gospel was requirered the day pleuthaly interesting; and what greatly increased that upwards of fifty souls were gathered with one heart and one mind to hear the gospel. They were mostly Lumber-men who came from their canns nitched in the surrounding wilderness." camps pitched in the surrounding wilderness."

Remark .- The importance of stationing ministers, mbued with the Apostolic Spirit, on our frontier towns, whether in Maine or in the western country, can but faintly be conceived by those who have had no acquaintance with the strong prejudices that are imbibed by the "first settlers" against religious order. What is this year a frontier town, will perhaps be the seat of justice for a surrounding negulation of twenty or thirty for a surrounding population of twenty or thirty thousand souls ten years hence; and the faithful minister of this town, will exert an influence over minister of this town, will exert an influence over the whole, which will generate habits and establish principles, carrying life and happiness down to distant generations, and over immense tracts of country. Spending a Sabbath, with a single family in the wilderness, may appear to a superficial observer, like spending one's strength for nought. But it is, in truth, only casting bread on the waters—sowing seed on the floated field—and a rich harvest will as surely come, as there is a God sitting in the heavens.

S. a. is a God sitting in the heavens.

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN MANCHESTER, MASS.

The institutions of religion have for many years been enjoyed in this place. The time when the Rev. Ezekiel Cheever, the first minister, was settled, cannot be accurately ascertained, the church records being lost. Mr. C. was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Tappan, father of Dr. Tappan, Hollis Prof. of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. His ordination was in 1745. Much was done by this faithful and diligent servant of Christ for the moral and religious instruction of his people, but I cannot learn that any thing like a genple, but I cannot learn that any thing like a general attention to religion was witnessed under his ministry. Mr. T was removed by death after having labored among his people 46 years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Ariel Parish, brother of the late Dr. Parish of Byfield. He was ordained in 1792. Mr. P. was distinguished for his pleasing manners and ardent piety, but short was the work which his Divine Master had for him to do on earth; he died of a fever in less than three years after his ordination. Rev. Abraham Randall succeeded him after an interval of seven years. During his ministry 16 persons were added to the church. He continued six years, and was then dismissed under circumstances friendly and harmonious. In April, 1809, Rev. James Thurston was installed, with prospects peculiarly promising. A powerful revival of religion was experienced soon after his settlement, and more than one hundred persons were added to the church. For a number of years ollowing this revival, there was a good degree of harmony subsisting in the church, and among the inhabitants of the town. There were many who adorned a Christian profession and shone as lights in the world. But the church and society lights in the world. were at this period thrown into great tribulation. A melancholy state of things succeeded, which issued in the dismission of Mr. T. and the almost entire annihilation of the church and society .-A full view of the subject cannot be expected from one who came upon the ground only in time to witness the melancholy effects which had been produced. I came to this place in Sept. 1820, two years after the dismission of Mr. T. A large por-tion of the inhabitants, together with a majority of the male members of the church, had withdrawn from the parish and united themselves with a Baptist Society in a neighbouring town. The house of worship had been for some time closed and the communion had not been administered for several years. For some time previous to first children born there. His enterprise and in-dustry were not without their reward. He soon tie excitement. A stranger might come among my coming, there was evidently a disposition among the friends of order and religion to retire the field of their contentions and difficulties, and once more unite in the support of the go Those who had seceded, returned; and in pel. Those who had seceded, returned, and of september, 1821, there was an entire union of the the church and Society in the settlement of the

This event was followed by a much happier state of things, both in a temporal and religious view; so certain is it that a union for the outward support of the gospel will tend to harmonize the feelings of mankind. During the whole of this time, however, there were no indications of a time, however, there were no indications of a verifical of religion. "What shall I do to be saveried," was an inquiry to which I was an entire ed," was an inquiry to which I was an entire stranger. There were, however, instances of serious alarm at near approach of death, and we had reason to believe that some like the expiring theef on the cross, were enabled toturn towards their Saviour a look of penitence and faith; and 'exclaim, "Lord, remember me when thou com-'est into thy kingdom." During five years of my ministry there was but a single indivitual added to the church, and she left the world a few hours To the church, and she left the world a kind had after having received, for the first time, the consecrated emblems. The year immediately presenting the revival, three young persons were hopefully brought to a knowledge of the truth,

nd made a public profession.

In the winter of 1826—7, the members of the church agreed to establish a prayer meeting, on Saturday evening of each week, for the express purpose of praying for the outpouring of the Spi-sit. Those meetings were but thinly assended; it was not unfrequently the case that the paster and a few females were the only persons present. But these means, however feeble in human estimation, were undoubtedly accompanied with success. In the spring of this year a resolution was formed of descring a greater parties of time rmed of devoting a greater portion of time and labor to the religious instruction of the young. Greater efforts were employed in collecting the children into our Sabbath Schools; and for the first time since my settlement I was enabled to collect a little band of youth into a Bible Class. Tracts were circulated in every family in the parish. In my public ministration I dwelt much upon the necessity and importance of a careful and prayerful examination of God's word. It was seldom that I preached in public, or gave instructions in private, without giving this a pre-eminent place in my theme. Sinners will never believe what ministers say, until they are first persuaded to believe what the Bible says. It was in my Bible class that I first discovered that the slumbers of the night were a-bout to be broken. The Sabbath school and the Bible class. I found to be one of the most inter esting and profitable fields of my ministerial la-It was now that the enemy which had been long resting upon their arms, because the host of God had been asleep, seemed to take the alarm, and were preparing for battle. An influence, hostile in the extreme to the cause of truth was arrayed, and for a time seemed to threater an entire destruction of the little encampments which the friends of the Redeemer had been en abled to erect. Infidelity with all its specious and alluring forms was exhibited to the view of the young, and we had reason to believe that many were overcome. The effect produced upor

my own mind was depressing in the extreme; despondency which, I confess, savored much dency which, I confess, savored much distrust in the power and promises of God, had well nigh overwhelmed me. How thankful should we be that God, before he stretches forth his arm for the salvation of his people, convinces his min-isters that he can perform the work with, or without their instrumentality. In this state of minus with the Confedin the county. Det Providence, as if to great may of hope in this night of gloom, brought to my knowledge before I set out, that a number of young men had assembled the evening before e purpose of reading the Scriptures. At first, posed that it was an artifice of the adversary, and that another blow was aimed at the cause of religion. But learning that their meeting was held at the house of one who had, some time before, embraced the truth, I cherished the ho that it might be some token for good. I attend-the Conference; and while united prayer was ascending to the Throne of Grace for the influ-Spirit on our churches, that Spirit had already begun to operate in its convicting influences among my people. On my return, I found on my table, a note from a brother of the church, informing me that a young woman resid-ing in his family had, during my absence, been brought to embrace the Savior. I had now time to inquire more particularly respecting the motives which had influenced the meeting for the -reading of the scriptures. It appeared that the -contempt and ridicule which had been cast upon the Bible had created an alarm in the minds of some, who, though not in heart as yet prepared to secure the truth in the love of it, yet were not disposed to admit scoffing for argument, nor to reject the Bible unless they could find some cause for so doing. Their object seems to have been, to inquire into the evidences of Christiani-After reading a chapter in the Bible, question was proposed, Do we believe the Bible to be the word of God? An answer in the affirmative was given by every one. Do we be-lieve in the reality of experimental religion Yes, was again the reply of all. They now felt that something was wanting to bring them to a saving knowledge of the truth. They sang a , and agreed to borrow Scott's Bible for their perusal at their next meeting. When as embled again, they examined Scott and pursued their inquiries, but the voice of prayer was not heard, for the Spirit of prayer was not yet given. They then agreed to invite their Pastor o meet with them, hoping that he would scatter to meet with them, hoping that he would scatter light in their benighted paths. It was with emotions of joy which I feel unable to describe, that I was now favored with an opportunity to tell inquiring souls that it was the Spirit of God alone, that could enlighten and convince and convert;

scenes which were passing before him.
[Remainder next week.] SANUEL M. ENERSON. In Cincinnati, Ohio. The Pandect, which is conducted by two of the Pastors of Presbyterian churches in Cincinnati, confirms the accounts which we have taken from other papers respecting the revival there. It adds the following: "During two weeks, ending the 16th July, not less than five hundred persons have been added to the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches in this city, on a profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Among these are to be found the rich, the poor. The learned, the ignorant, the old, the young, the derout moralist, and the vile profligate, the man who never spoke against the Bible, and the reviling infidel. They have all come with one confession-

with one profession-"We believe that the

that they had been resorting to instruments and

means without looking to him by whom alone

they can be rendered effectual to salvation.

The room was filled, and we witnessed the silent

tear and heart felt sigh which spoke louder than words, "What shall we do to be saved?" The

same evening a house in the neighborhood was filled with females of all ages, but principally

with the young, begging the earnest prayers of God's children. The work now became general

throughout the town, and scarcely an individual could be found who seemed indifferent to the

Lord Jesus Christ is the only Saviour." Lord Jesus Christ is the only Saviour." All with one declaration—" We forsake our sinful pursuits and pleasures, and, by the grace of God, will go with his people in doing good." Whether they have confessed, and professed, and declared understandingly and sincerely, remains yet to be tested. If any should unhappily backshide or apostatize, such melancholly instances will furnish no proof that the revival is not of God, are even such cases form any excuse for sinners nor can such cases form any excuse for sinners who reject the gospel. We have had no opportunity of observing the rise and progress of this solemn work of reformation except in the Presbyterian churches, and we can state with delight and gratitude, that the meetings there have been the most orderly and solemn that we ever witnessed. The assemblies in the First Presby-terian church, often amounting to between two and three thousand persons, for the most part, exhibited the stillness and solemnity of the grave; or rather approached, in the various exercises devotion, nearer to the ideas we have of that ardent zeal, and profound reverence which holy beings feel & manifest before the eternal throne. Nor has there been any thing novel introduced, except inviting people to the "anxious seats" a small variation in the manner of receiving members, and the multiplication of religious meetings. This good work is still progressing. Revivals are commencing in several neighboring congregations."

In Kentucky .- 'The Hon. R. M. Johnson ator in Gongress from Kentucky, gives the Edi-tor of the Star a pleasing account of a religious excitement in the Choctaw Academy at Blue Spring. The school consists of 100 students, from the Indian tribes, the Choctaws, Creeks and Pottawattamies. It is supported from their own funds, according to the number of scholars from each tribe. Of the students, 13 or 14 have oined the Baptist Church, about two miles from the school; and 8 or 10 are members of the Methodist Society in Georgetown. The son of the Creek chief, Opo-tho-lo-hola, about 9 years old, is a convert. There has been a great revival in the neighborhood; 250 have united with Great Crossing Church, and large numbers with the adjacent churches.

Good News from Ceylon.-We learn, by a ommunication just come to hand, from Princeon. New-Jersey, that the fact of another powerful revival of religion in the schools at Ceylon, was recently announced in a religious meeting by Dr. Green, of Philadelphia, on the authority of a private communication just received from that favoured island. The work is said to be powerful and extensive beyond all former pre-cedent. What Christian heart will not rejoice? Let every one add to his contributions, and re ember the heathen in his daily supplications .-The fruits of a former revival in Ceylon amounted, we believe, to nearly one hundred. Since that period, schools, have greatly multiplied and The fields have thus been enlarging and fitting for the harvest; and now the time of rintage has come. - West. Rec.

In Versailles, Ky, as we learn from the W. Luminary, 37 persons were lately added to the Presbyterian church at one time; and between 30 and 40 others were anxious.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

LONDON CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY

The 3d anniversary of this useful and interestnort of the Garliess, truly gratifying, had been the result of the labours of the agents of the So-ciety during the past year: 43 Associations had been formed in furtherance of the object, by whose united operations upwards of 800 gratuitous agents of both sexes were brought into active exertion; nearly 20,000 families, consisting probably of little short of 100,000 individual statedly receiving the visits of the society, with whom religious tracts and books are left, the subjects of which are made matter of conversation at the next visit, when they are exchanged for others; between 30 and 40 stations have been opened for preaching and prayer; and in-teresting congregations have been convened to listen to the Gospel of salvation, who, but instrumentality of the Society, might humanly speaking, have never heard the glad tidings speaking, thus conveyed to them. The happiwhich are thus conveyed to them. The happi-est results have, in many cases, followed these labours of love; and the most encouraging proofs of the Divine benediction have been afforded. The Report also stated the formation of Loan Libraries, each of which contains about fifty volumes of religious books: a case is deposited with the superintendent of the Association, to furnish, where it is needful, reading of a more extended nature than that supplied in the smaller tract books; these cases are intended to circulate through the different associations, and hus keep up a constant variety in the supply Tents have been erected, during the summer months, in the fields frequented by Sabbath wanderers, where religious services have been conducted, and many have been drawn from the way-side to hear the words of life—and words, it is to be hoped, by which some of them may be

PROTESTANT SOCIETY

For the protection of Religious Liberty.

The 11th anniversary was held May 17th, Lord Holland in the chair. The Evangelical Magazine says, "The Report contained a mass of interesting intelligence, abundantly illustrative of the existence of a persecuting spirit, and of the great benefit of keeping a close watch upon all its movements throughout the land. It is a disgrace to the enlightened age in which we live, that during the past year, the Society should have been called to interfere in forty distinct cases, in which the principles of religious freedom and toleration have been infringed upon. One fact we cannot forbear noticing, because of its detestable character; viz. the I two evangelical elergymen of the Church of England (the Curate of Haslemere, in Surrey, and the Rector of Albury) refusing to bury two children that had been baptised by Diss Ministers. An apology for such mournful con-duct is not sufficient; the whole nation, and, if possible, the whole world too, ought to know it, and ought to brand it as it deserves. The Rectors of Denbigh and Brainton, also, will long be remembered, by the friends of liberty, as singular specimens of an enlightened Protestant min-

"The meeting," says the Baptist Magazine, "both in its resolutions and its speeches, seemed less disposed to mourn over the intolerance that remains, than to celebrate that era in the history of the society, which marks its declinethe removal of those obnoxious statutes, which were blots in the brightness of the British con-stitution. The report afforded high satisfaction to all that heard it, furnishing strong evidence of the perseverance of the Society."

The Society passed various resolutions, evin-cing a deep feeling on the general subject of religious liberty, almost unlimited jey on the re-peal of the long odious acts of parliament, and of fervent gratitude to all who had in any way contributed to that result. We select the Sd, Resolved,-That the repeal of those acts, du-

ring the present year, is therefore hailed by this

meeting with devout gratitude and ineffable de-light: and (though they regret that any declara-tion should have been introduced, or any thing aproaching to a religious test have been requir aproaching to a religious test have been required,) they rejoice that the wishes of venerated monarchs, of enlightened prelates, of illustrious statesmen, and of crowds of their good and great forefathers, long since departed to the tomb, have been at length fulfilled.—That they especially rejoice at a kindly -recognition of the moderation, loyalty, but irmness of Dissenters,—at the ust and generous feelings the Legislature has evinced—at the progress of information and lib-erality so hapily displayed—at the Christian rev-erence for a Christian Sacrament universally expressed,-and at the new and cheering prospects of union, strength, greatness and glory for country, that now rise before their view."

As a specimen of the speeches, we copy that of the Rev. J. A. Jaines. Alluding to the instances of intolerance specified in the Report, he

"The voice of opposition is a low, muttering, and muffled sound, rising up from the dust, and not a loud and awful tone coming down from the high places of the nation. The spirit of persecution has been cast out from the Legis secution has been cast out from the Legislative body, which at one time it possessed, and it is now walking up and down in dry places, seek-ing rest and finding none. It has been driven out from the royal and episcopal Palace, from the House of Peers, and the Commons, and finds a lurking place only in the houses of a few country 'squires, or the parsonages of a few, and they are very few, parsh priests. Passing from this topic to that subject which constitutes the great, the exhilarating, the almost enrapturing theme of the present meeting, I would remark, that we are rather merry, considering that we are brought together just after a burial; yes, my lord, ours is a kind of Irish funeral, where festivity often prevails over grief; we have, indeed, lately witnessed funeral obsequies. There lived, as part of the progeny of the dark and troubled era of the reign of Charlesthe second, two acts, which long survived even the supposed necessity of their ex-istence, and which lived to be a blot upon the statute-book of England, a disgrace to its nastatute-book of England, a disgrace to its na-tional character, and the cause of a schism a-mongst its people; they are at length defunct; King, Lords, and Commons, have ordered them to be buried inoblivion, and of all this great country, whoever lamented them, one, and one only, could be found to attend the bier in the sable garb of chef mourner;--alas! that there should have been one; we can hold no sympathy with Mr. Iring whom we leave alo his gloom and hisglory; and are ready to say, detested be the voice that would call forth the obnoxious statutes from their dreary abode. may the last implike child of the whole family of bigotry be laid in the same grave."

In connexion with this account it may be stated that three other neetings were held in London in the month of May in which the same spirit prevailed. One was a meeting of the United Committee which had been intrusted with the cor ducting of the appeal to Parliament, and of Deputations from several Bodies of Dissenters which had associated for the purpose. Another consisted of the Deputies from the congregations of Presbyterians, Independents and Baptists, in London and within 12 miles of it, appointed to protect their civil rights. The third was an Ex-traordinary Meeting of the General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of those three Denominations, within the same limits; at which the venerable Dr. Winter presided.

Rev. Edward trying, minister of the Caledonian Cha" Lefter to the line to the large trying published a characterist repeal of the acts to the country of another trying trying to the frue spirit of another trying trying trying the frue spirit of another trying t

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Among other pleasing circumstances at the an neeting, it was stated that the Society of Friends began to feel much of that holy impulse which originated missionary undertakings; and though as a body they could not co-operate in the support of missionaries who preached the Gospel, yet they seemed disposed to contribute their aid, so far as their tenets would permit, in the support of schools and the education of the ising generation. Mr. East added, "that one of the most intelligent Friends in Birmingham had consented to preside as chairman at a Mis-sionary meeting, and had advocated the cause in most liberal point of view."

The Rev R. W. Sibthorpe has become Secretary to the Society, supplying the vacancy octhe Dairyman's Daughter, [Rev. L. Richmond.] whose name was referred to with feelings of res-

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 9th annual meeting was held on the even-ing of May 29th. In addition to the number of their Missionaries, the Committee had granted various sams of money to twenty indivi enable them to extend Christian instruction in their respective neighborhoods. The Report then went on to state, that there were lifty-two Agents of the Society preaching the Gospel to the ignorant and uninstructed in variou of the country. There were thirty-two Mis aries, besides twenty stated Ministers, who, in compliance with the wishes of the Society, extended their instructions to the places in their neighbourhood. From the last accounts, it appeared that the labours of their Missionaries extended to two hundred and sixty villages and hamlets—that upwards of one hundred and forty thousand received instruction—that more than twenty thousand attended Divine Worship that three thousand children were receiving Christian instruction—and that upwards of one million of tracts had been distributed. It added that some of the missionaries preached three times every Sabbath, and some four and five times durng the week. Great advantage had been deriv ed from their pious labours; but the Committee felt it necessary to add, that there still existed much vice and ignorance in the country, to an extent that could not be contemplated painful emotions. It then adverted to a charge delivered by a Right Reverend Prelate to Clergy, in which it was admitted, that the provision made for religious instruction in the Church of England was inadequate to the wants of the and that large masses of the people, in several districts, remained wholly destitute of instruction. It was added, that the church raised its spire two or three miles distant from the most populous part of the parish, in consequence of which many were deprived of the means of con-venient access to Divine worship. In the same charge it was stated, that the churches did not afford sufficient accommodation-that in one parish, containing 1406 inhabitants, there were only fourteen communicants, and sixty who regu-larly attend the church. In another parish, the number of communicants was eighty-two, and the number of attendants at church 260, being only 1 in 38 of the whole population. In the whole of that diocese, out of a population of 150, 000, the number of attendants at church did not exceed 19,169, and the number of communicants did not exceed 4,034. These facts shewed the necessity of supplying sufficient instruction for the people. The Committee had reason to believe, that the case to which they had alluded was not a solitary instance, but that the want of instruction prevailed to a much greater extent, and

that if they had the means, the exertions of the Society might be beneficially applied to many other extensive districts; but they regretted that the state of their funds obliged them, however painfully to themselves, to restrict their labours within a much smaller compass than they could wish. On the whole, however, they had great cause of thankfulness to God for what he had enabled them to do, and they were happy in being able to state, that the work of evangelization was

going on well.

The income, 43781., was nearly equal to the expenditure, and the donations and subscriptions continued to be made on a liberal scale; but there was a debt of about 20001., the arrears of several years. At the annual meeting a special subscription was commenced, for paying off this debt.

BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Society for erecting and maintaining a Building in London, for the meetings of Religious, Charitable and Scientific Institutions, make

the following statement.

The Directors, having obtained a promise from the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, of a site in the Strand for the intended Public Building, earnestly call upon the supporters of the various Christian Institutions in the Metropolis, to promote by their liberality the completion of an undertaking so eminently calculated to further the interests of those Institu tions,-to relieve their conductors from much labour and perplexity,—and to conduce to the com-fort and convenience of those who attend their

Anniversary Meetings.

The Directors have avoided appealing to the public till they are enabled to state the situation in which the building will be erected: the spot now offered is considered to be peculiarly eligible for the purpose; and is of sufficient extent to admit not only of building a Hall capable of containing 3000 persons, (as originally contempla-ted,) but also of providing additional rooms and

offices for the convenience of existing Institutions.

A considerable sum has already been subscribed in shares of 50l, each, on which interest will be paid not exceeding 5 per cent; and the Directors intend forthwith to procure plans and estimates for the building, so as to be fully prepar-ed to avail themselves of the site as soon as it shall be obtained possession of; but previously to commencing a work of such importance, the Directors feel it necessary to invite others to join in the undertaking, either by becoming Share-holders, or by making Donations towards the ob-ject of the Society.

Donations and applications for shares, will be

received by the President, the Secretary, or any of the Directors. Donations, will also be received ed by Messrs. Drummond, and Messrs. Hankey, the Bankers of the Society.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FE-MALE SERVANTS.

The Report states, that during the past year the Society has distributed among the Servants of subscribers 105 Bibles and 290 rewards in money, amounting to 527*l*. 12s. 6d.

The subscribers are entitled to nominate one

servant for the Society's rewards for each guinea annually subscribed, and may also apply for servants without expense, at the Society's Registry, 110. Hatton-garden, where servants of good character are gratuitously informed of situations with subscribers. The peculiar feature of this Registry is, that it is the only office in London

where servants pay no money.

The first reward given by the Society is a Bible with a gilt superscription; and, since its formation, 1102 Bibles have been distributed to as many servants; and, likewibe, 4,2821. and pecuniary gife, in a near the servants; and donations on illness and incapacity.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1828.

THE NEW, ALLIANCE-AGAIN. The Christian Register of Saturday last has a long artiele in reply to remarks in this paper, and in the last number of the Spirit of the Pilgrims, on "the new alliance" of Unitarians in this region with "the friends and followers of Elias Hicks." We have neither time, nor room, nor inclination, to trouble our readers with a prolonged discus sion of this subject; and yet we think it incumbent on us

The writer in the Register begins by asserting, that is greeting the friends of Elias Hicks as friends and brothers," he did not speak hastily or inconsiderately, as som of his own company have seemed to suppose, but " delib erately and advisedly." In the next place, he finds it necessary to assert (to save, we suppose, his credit with his party) that he has spoken on his own behalf, not theirsand that he alone is responsible for what he has said and done. As he voluntarily assumes this responsibility, and assures us, that in claiming fraternal alliance with the followers of Hicks, he spoke "deliberately and advisedly;" it may not be improper to observe, that the writer of this article is understood to be, not the nominal Editor of the Register, but one of the Unitarian ministers of Boston. Yes, reader, he is understood to be the minister of one of the Unitarian congregations in this city, a member of the Boston Association, who greets those as his " friends and brothers," who assert, among other things, that the scriptures, " abstractly taken, are not true in themselves... ARE

NOT THE TRUTH OF GOD !!"" We are accused of misrepresenting the followers of Hicks particularly in charging them with a virtual denial of the Scriptures. In support of this accusation, it is said, that our quotations are taken " entirely from the professed and avowed enemies of Elias Hicks." We stated to our renders most explicitly the source from which we derived ur quotations-the " Epistles of the yearly meetings of Friends in New-York and Philadelphia." These are of tourse, as we said, "the opposers of the Hicksites;" but we had so much confidence in their fairness and candor, as to rely implicitly on the correctness of their quotations If, if a single instance, we have failed to give the real sentiments of Mr. Hicks or his friends, we can only say, that we have followed our authority. In only two of our quotations, however, is it pretended that the sense is not giv en; and consequently the others, which are by far the mos naterial, and most to our purpose, we may presume are correct. Perhaps it ought to be added here, that the quo tations we have given, embrace but a small part of what might be given on the same subject. If our Unitarias neighbor is not satisfied with the evidence already adduct ed, as to the estimation in which his new brethren hold the sacred writings, we can easily favor him with addition

But it is said, the views of the Hicksites in regard to the seriptures " are not materially different from those held by the most eminent among the Quakers, such as Penn and Barclay."-We have no interest in vindicating the views of any of the Quakers in regard to the Scriptures. We know they have been charged, long and often, with holding opinions which went to supersede and subvert the Bi-ble. And it would be evidence strong, if there were no other, of the lax and unwarrantable no ites, that even the Quakers have found it necessary to with draw from them, and expose them as unbelievers.

We brought incontestible evidence, from the writings Elias Hicks, to prove that he "denies the miraculous co ception of our Lord, regarding him as the literal son of Joseph." The writer in the Register brings forward other widence, from the writings of Hicks, to shew that he does not deny" the miraculous conception of our Lord." In

* If we have been misinformed respecting the author the article before us, we shall be happy to know it, and

regard to this, we will only say, that if Mr. Hicks has tradicted himself, it is not our fault. This is what the advocates of error have often done, and doubtless will often

do again.
The writer in the Register affects great astonishment, that Elias Hicks should be charged with holding sentiments subversive of the authority of the Scriptures, "Elias Hicks reject the Bible! We have looked through two volumes of his sermons, and find the Scriptures quoted on almost every page, with respect and reverence."-Has our Unitarian neighbor yet to learn that avowed infidels often quote the Bible, and in some instances have professed a great respect for the sacred writings? The following quo-tation is from a work of the celebrated Rousseau; but whoever infers from it that Rousseau was not an Infidel, may soon find himself sadly mistaken.

"I confess," says he, "that the majesty of the scriptures astonishes me; that the sanctity of the gospel speaks to my heart. View the books of the philosophers with all their pomp: what a littleness have they when compared to this! Is it possible, that a book, at once so sublime and simple, should be the work of men? Is it possible that he, whose history it records, should be himself a mere man? - 4 - If the life and death of Socrates are those of a philosopher, the life and death of Jesus Christ are those of a God. Shall we say, that the history of the gospel is invented at pleasure? My friend, it is not thus that men invent; and the actions of Socrates, concerning which no

one doubts, are less attested than those of Jesus Christ." We know very well that Elias Hicks and his followers quote the Scriptures. We know they profess a respect for the scriptures, and pretend in some sense to believe them. But we also know, that, unless greatly altered within a very short time, they hold sentiments, and use expressions, which are subversive of the Scriptures, and amount to a species of Infidelity.

UNITARIAN TRACTS.

The Editor of the Register regards our statement of ast week, respecting the distribution of Unitariat Tracts, as an "evasion;" and the very evasion oo from which, in his sovereign power, he had "culus off" some months ago. We can-not bandy words with him on the subject. We have confessed already that we said "covers," when the proper word would have been out side leaf, or title page, not reflecting at the time that the Unitarian Tracts are published without covers separate from such a page. We put the question to common sense, whether stripping off such a leaf to keep the word Unitarian out of sight, is not an act quite as exceptionable, as to remove the same word on a cover. That it shows more distinctly the artfulness of the distributors, we confidently believe will be admitted, honest Unitarians themselves being judges. The essence of our charge was, that real Unitarian Tracts were distributed, from which the donors had taken pains to cut off or remove that leaf which told the reader it was a Unitarian work. This has been proved, and we have done with the sub-

MUTUAL HELP.

The Delegates of the Brookfield Association to he General Association, in their report made at the late meeting, made the following statement, after narrating the struggles of the churches in South Brookfield, Hardwick and Barre. "Most of the churches within our boundaries have formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of sustaining each other in seasons of trial. They pledge themselves to furnish pecuaiary assistant to any feeble church in their connexion or vicinity that may need it. Thus united with one aother, and taking the whole armor of God, and relying on his grace, may they remain unmoved in this day, when efforts are made to shake the foundations and destroy the building of God."-This is a part of the system of the Conferences of Churches as it exists in Maine, and is one of its most lovely features.

RHODE ISLAND.

At the late meeting of the General 'Association of Massachusetts, the delegation from the Convention of Rhode Island, mentioned several encouraging indications as to the prosperity of knowledge and religion in that state. There are. I. The recent establishment by law of free public schools throughout the state, with both a permanent fund and annual appropriation for their support. 2. The flourishing condition of their College. 3. The increase and prosperity of Sabbath Schools and Juvenile Libraries. 4. Country Schools, taught by pious females, chiefly from Massachusetts. 5. A zeal for the promotion of Temperance. 6. The formation of the R. I. Bible Soci-

ety for the supply of the destitute among

selves; and the increase of other benevolent So-There are nine Calvinistic Congregational Churches in Rhode Island, of which 3 are destitute of Pastors. There are in the State, the R. I. Domestic Missionary Society auxiliary to the American Home; 3 Marine Bible Societies; 3 Dom. Mis. Societies; 4 Tract Societies; and nearly SO other benevolent societies lately formed. The delegation, from personal acquaintance, ascribe a great and salutary influence to the schools taught by females. They remark, "Out people in the country have not only witnessel the improvement of their children in mind and morals; but have had their prejudices disarmed and vanquished, by practical illustrations of the combined loveliness, picty and intelligence is the instructers."

TRACT CAUSE. TRACT CAUSE.
The Pittsburgh Auxiliary Tract Society has 46 auxiliary Associations; which are scattered for counties of Pennsylvania, 2 counties of Virginia and 6 counties of China. Among these are ginia, and 6 counties of Ohio. Among these are only S female and 4 German Societies. addition is expected, ere long, from the Gernal population, in whose language the National Society has stereotyped 24 Tracts. This Society and its helpers appear to want that energy ular agents.

PROCEEDINGS AT ANDOVER. On Tuesday of last week, the Board of Vist rs met at the Theological Seminary in Andores, to hear and try the case of Rev. Dr. Murdock of his appeal from the decision of the Trustees. will be recollected that the Trustees have remo ved Dr. M. from his office as professor of Eccle siastical History. Messrs. Saltonstall and King of Salem, were engaged as council for Dr. M. and Mr. Hubbard, of this city, and Mr. Bannis ter, of Newburyport, in behalf of the Trustees Three of the Visiters attended. The Rer. Dr. Day, President of Yale College, being prevented and the statutes requiring a unanimous decision of the Visiters, the trial was postponed, by the consent of both parties, to the day succeeding annual examination in September.

THE The Rev. M om Greece, has man of the Greek an abridgeme ter than Messrs. additional state where the great in his recollectio diers, were with tresses, so that th ther causes were

y, and in genera ave given great ings of security. now turn their who escaped from Havali, &c. with selves for situati at parts, especial!

Their political mlightened and tr of most that is int world."-Mr. Br operation among t

"At Ægina is Dazette. This is Government, their proceedings of this tract of foreign is has just issued a seal Economy. The longer published in in French, for circulation of this on the liberty of this that this fundame not be essentially vintelligent gentlement, It eations which have riculture, the arts would meet with n "At Napoli, is a r school books, whe country. At S sazette, had been ce wanting for the pub respectable tea. At Malta, the A At Malta, the A other objects in vice education in Greetem of mutual insimens of which may books for child rican press.

as with us, and thou able to read, there is the repected of real be enkindled, as the

The most import of Mutual Instruc tables adapted to this under the patronage years in Greece, and than fifty schools wasters have become from his instruction has prevented these tent hitherto. The c into narrow and dar But they are far pref "Some of the best ad by foreigners, at were, as is well kin into the hands of the Lancasterian school Lancasterian school a respectable school of Naxos, with more the yet well conducted at tendence of Cleobulu self established at Systime three hundred choped may, through a

44 The village libra places, with the aid of ea, are worthy of men

gifts, designed to ben with from Europe and "Of these gentlem been several years in in the service of the Korck, who is under is a native of Bremen Paris, where he rece son, who is I believe has been some time polipets in Greece. V March, he was one of mirally. His anticip pal families of Livadia him the situation of rate general congress a "The articles whice and the second congress in the second congress in the second congress in the second powerns themies and bipher selpablic libraries in the at the seat of governs phical apparatus, agratinds, models of useful that language. It is to antique will answer little that language. It is to antique yellow the second powerns that the seat of governs that the power that the seat of the seat of governs that the power that the power that the power that the power that the best helps for arrivortant objects before a should be a valuable contile to translaters. bave been translated in (and they are pretty nu guages than ours.

"The Rev. Mr. Kin and Dr. Howe, who is hown there, will find a did them in the disposs tioned, which may be a controlled."

"I was at the Amer was at the American, and spent sometimally beds are constantly seen wounded soldiers visions could be made, itudes from the Morea sical aid. Even where common uses of medical vide themselves therews seek, I left in the garris supply than they had

Most needed at this Prench or Latin, the soks for translation.

ay, that if Mr. Hicks har t our fault. This is what the

charged with holding senti-ority of the Scriptures. "Elifind the Scriptures que et and reverence."-Has our ritings? The following quo shrated Rousseau: bu au was not an Infidel, may

at the majesty of the serie sanctity of the gospel speaks of the philosophers with all ave they when compared to ok, at once so sublime and imen? Is it possible that he, ald be himself a mere man? Jesus Christ are those of a history of the gospel is in-d, it is not thus that men inates, concerning which no an those of Jesus Christ." as Hicks and his followers w they profess a respec in some sense to believe at, unless greatly altered hold sentiments, and use ive of the Scriptures, and

TRACTS.

ster regards our statecting the distribution of evasion;" and the vein his sovereign power. months ago. We cann on the subject. We that we said " covers," uld have been out side ing at the time that the blished without covers

We put the question stripping off such a itarian out of sight, is tionable, as to remove That it shows more of the distributors, we dmitted, honest Uniudges. The essence real Unitarian Tracts ch the donors had take that leaf which told rian work. This has done with the sub-

ookfield Association to in their report made at he following statement, les of the churches in rick and Barre. " Most ur boundaries have formciety, for the purpose of seasons of trial. They ish pecuaiary assistance heir connexion or vicinihus united with one anhole armor of God, and they remain unmoved are made to shake the the building of God."m of the Conferences of Maine, and is one of its

ISLAND.

the General 'Association elegation from the Con-. mentioned several ento the prosperity of knowt state. There are,1. The law of free public schools with both a permanent priation for their support. ition of their College. 3. verity of Sabbath Schools 4. Country Schools, chiefly from Massachuhe promotion of Temper-on of the R. I. Bible Sociof other benevolent So-

alvinistic Congregational land, of which 3 are destie are in the State, the R. Society auxiliary to the arine Bible Societies; 3 4 Tract Societies; and ent societies lately formm personal acquaintance, salutary influence to the have not only witnessed heir children in mind on their prejudices disarmed netical illustrations of the cty and intelligence in the

iliary Tract Society has iliary Tract Society has ions; which are scattered ylvania, 2 counties of Virgonia, Among these are of Ohio. Among these are terman Societies. A large terman Societies. A large tre long, from the German language the National So-24 Tracts. This Society ar to want that energy, Among these are by the employment of ref.

GS AT ANDOVER. week, the Board of Visitical Seminary in Andover, of Rev. Dr. Murdock on ision of the Trustees. t the Trustees have remoffice as professor of Eeeleesses. Saltonstall and King, ed as council for Dr. M.; bis city, and Mr. Bannis n behalf of the Trustees. ittended. The Rer. Dr. College, being prevented, ng a unanimous decision al was postponed, by the to the day succeeding the September.

THE STATE OF GREECE.

The Rev. Mr. Brewer, missionary, lately returned om Greece, has published a letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Greek Committee in Boston, of which we make an abridgement. Having left that country some months laan abringement. Having the tand Post, he can give some ter than Messrs. Howe, Miller and Post, he can give some additional statements. He has not visited the districts where the greatest distress prevails; but has " seen en-ough to carry a vivid picture of the miseries of that people, in his recollection, to his grave." However, " the extremity of suffering seems to have passed by. The Turkish sol-diers, were with few exceptions, lying quietly in their fortreeses, so that the people were venturing forth once more o prune their remaining fruit trees, and to sow their fields in hope. The government too had employed many thouands in the planting of potatoes, maize, &c. and variou

ther causes were operating as a revival of business." The measures recently taken for the suppression of piraey, and in general for the consolidation of the government, have given great satisfaction,& inspired the people with feelings of security. Those who have been engaged in piracy, now turn their attention to other employments. With commerce, agriculture and the arts, is also reviving their hereditary thirst for knowledge. "The young men who escaped from the destruction of the schools of Scio, Havali, &c. with many others of less favored early advantages for acquiring knowledge, are anxious to qualify themselves for situations under government, or to act as physicians and teachers of their countrymen. In the more qui. at parts, especially the Islands, which have suffered less than the Main from the inroads of the Turks, the subject

Their political horizon is not without a cloud; but there certainly some " ground for anticipating the rise of a free lightened and truly Christian nation, in this birth place of most that is intellectually noble in the early history of our world."-Mr. Brewer glances at some of the means in

world."—Mr. Brewer glances at some of the means in operation among the Greeks, for their improvement.

The Press.

"At Ægina is published semi weekly, the Government Gazette. This is mostly occupied with the doings of the Government, their own few military movements, and the proceedings of the Allied Powers. It gives also an abstract of foreign intelligence generally. From this press has just issued a pretty large abridgement of Joy's Pclitical Economy. The Independent Gazette of Hydra, is no longer published in Greek, but instead thereof, a new paper in French, for circulation in other parts of Europe. It has been feared from some circumstances connected with the suspension of this Gazette, that restrictions will be laid on the liberty of the press. Still the prevailing impression is that this fundamental article of their Constitution will not be essentially violated. From conversation with many intelligent gentlemen, several of whom were members of the government, I have no hesitation in saying that publications which have in view the interests of education, agriculture, the arts and the cause of humanity generally, would neet with no interruption.

would neet with no interruption.

"At Napoli, is a press, where Scripture lessons and other school books, were about to be published when I left country. At Syra also the prospectus of a commercial tetts, had been circulated, and some little aid only was

gazetts, had been circulated, and some little aid only was wanting for the publication of a system of navigation, by a respectable teacher in that department there.

At Malta, the American and two English preases, with other objects in view, are doing much for the interests of education in Greece. A detailed explanation of the system of mutual instruction, several school books, (specimens of which may be seen at the Athenœum,) and other books for children have been sent forth from the American press. rican press.

"In general, newspapers are read with the same avidity

as with us, and though as yet among the multitudes who are able to read, there is far from being much interest taken in other species of reading, still such a spirit will no doubt be enkindled, as the other means of education come to be

Schools.

The most important means, besides the press, are school of Mutual Instruction, or Lancasterian schools. The tables adapted to this system were translated into Modern Greek, before the present revolution; and were published under the patronage and at the expense of the Hospodar of Moldavia. Cleobulus, the translator, has been now several rears in Greece, and has succeeded in establishing more han fifty schools where his tables are used, and whose nasters have become slighty acquainted with the system from his instruction. It is true the poverty of the people has prevented these schools from flourishing, to much exhitherto. The children in most instances are crowded into narrow and dark rooms, often seated on the floor with othing on which to write, save a bit of tin, horn, &c .-But they are far preferable to the old schools.

"Some of the best schools in the country were established by foreigners, at Missolonghi, Athens and Argos, and were, as is well known, broken up when those esties fell into the hands of the Turks. The former teacher of the Lancasterian school of Athens, is now however master of a respectable school at Napoli. There is also another a a respectable school at Napoli. There is also another at Naxos, with more than two hundred pupils, and a small yet well conducted school for females, under the superintendence of Cleobulus, at Syra. The school which I may self established at Syra, probably contains at the present time three hundred children of both areas, and it is to be hoped may, through the liberality of the friends of humanity in this country, prove a model school of high order." Libraries.

"The village libraries which I have begun in several slaces, with the aid of the publications of the Malta presses, are worthy of mention, as a cheap, popular and highly important means of diffusing knowledge among the people." Measures proposed.

Mr. Brewer, in February last, united with Messrs. Hartley, Korck, and Masson, in forming an association, and assuming the responsibility of properly applying such

Hartley, Korek, and Masson, in forming an association, and assuming the responsibility of properly applying soen gifts, designed to benefit Greece, as they may be entrusted with from Europe and America.

"Of these gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Hartley, who has been several years in the Levant, is an Oxford graduate, in the service of the Church Missionary Society. Dr. Korek, who is under the patronage of the same Society, is a native of Bremen, but pursued his medical studies at Paris, where he received his degree of M. D. Mr. Masson, who is I believe from one of the Scottish Universities, has been some time past pursuing various philanthropical coljects in Greece. When I left Greece, about the last of March, he was one of the Judges in the new Court of Admirally. His anticipated marriage into one of the principal families of Livadia, not improbably may have secured him the situation of representative from that province, in the general congress then about assembling at Argos.

"The articles which we were particularly desirous of soliciting from our respective countrymen, at the present time, are altes, paper, &c for common schools—books of almost every description and language, for the use of academies and higher schools for training masters; also for public libraries in the principal cities, and particularly one at the seat of government—surgical instruments, philosophical apparatus, sgircultural implements.

denises and higher schools for training masters; also for public libraries in the principal cities, and particularly one at the seat of government—surgical instruments, philosophical apparatus, agricultural implements, seeds of various kinds, models of useful inventions, and a printing press and fount of type for publishing a journal of education.*

"To some it may seem that books in the English language will answer little valuable end where so few read that language. It is true that the number of these at present is very limited, but they are a class of readers exceedingly important. Besides the English and American Philadelment connected with the government, who ought to possess the best helps for arriving at correct conclusions on the important objects before them. It is desirable also that there should be a valuable collection of English literature accessible to translaters. Hitherto most of the works which have been translated into Greek within the last thirty years, (and they are pretty numerous,) have been from other languages than ours.

guages than ours.

"The Rev. Mr. King, who has lately sailed for Greece, and Dr. Howe, who is so extensively and advantageously known there, will find the above named gentlemen ready to aid them in the disposal of any of the articles herein meationed, which may be committed to their care."

Hospital at Poros.

Hospital at Poros.

"I was at the American Hospital in Poros, in February 1st, and spent sometime there with Dr. Russ. Its forty or fity beds are constantly filled, & on the day of my arrival, even wounded soldiers were brought in, for whom no promisons could be made. Besides the in-door patients, multiudes from the Morea come in daily for medical and surpical sid. Even where there is some knowledge of the formon uses of medicines, the soldiers are unable to provide themselves therewith. From my own little traveling Rock, I left in the garrisons of Napoli and Corinth, a greater supply than they had had before for months."

Most needed at this moment, Slates, Medical Books Prench or Latin, the Septuagint, and English School

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY .-Extracts from the 29th Annual Report. May 27, 1828

MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Extracts from the 29th Annual Report. May 27, 1828.

[Abridgement concluded.]

Medfield.—An evangelical church and society have been formed in this town within a few months. Church members more than 20; congregation about 100.—Memdon Centre. A separation here has resulted in the conversion of sinners. The society is small; but increasing, amidst great opposition.—Mendon, S. Parish. There have been some favorable indications, but no powerful revival.—Montgomery. Church members about 100; congregation between 3 and 400 souls.—New Salem. Here is a feelie society; from 100 to 150 attend meeting. Of a population of more than 2000 souls in this town, not more than about 400 stitend any meeting whatever.—Norridgetock, Mr. This parish consists of 50 members, the church of 8t. They have had 6 Sabbath Schools, and 3 Bible Classes. The pastor spent 6 weeks in Mercer, where is a church of 35 members, gathered 5 years ago, and struggling hard for the enjoyment of the ordinances amidst poverty and weakness.—Northfield. Here is a little hand, which meets with many discouragements. Within two years, the church has increased from 18 to 58 members. They have no house for worship.—Osterville. This name is given to the South Parish in Barmstable. The church have received 10 members and settled a pastor.—Perry, Me. Efforts are making to build a house for God in the centre of the town. The Indian school still exists and prospers, notwithstanding many Catholic efforts to break it down.—Petersham. A church of 30 members was organized two years ago. The male members of the twenth in the processing Christians. They have made attempts to erect a house of worship.—Pitymouth, 2d Parish. This society continues well united, but there is nothing special to be noted.—Prescott. No settled minister for about 17 years, till within a few months. Church organized 5 years ago, prospects favorable.—Robbinston, Me. Peculiar difficulties exist.—Rocherter, Centre Parish 450: results at the processing Christians. Church organized 5 years ago; prospects favorable. - Rob binston, Me. Peculiar difficulties exist. - Rochester, Cen binaton, Me. Peculiar difficulties exist. — Rochester, Centre. Parish 450; regular attendants not far from 300; church members 102, of whom 376 have been added the past year, during a season of refreshing. Children at the Sabbath School, 130. Nearly 100 of all ages attend the Bible class.—Rochester, North. Prospects here are quite encouraging.—Rochester, South. This small parish continues harmonious and firm. Several additions have been mark to the church; present number 59.—Russel. The population of this town is about 600. The Congregation-si church has 8 members, and no meeting-house. But two sermons had been preached in the town, by Congregational ministers, for two years. The missionary had about 200 hearers on the Sabbath, and thinks the church may be resuscitated and built up.—Sharon. Seven have been adal ministers, for two years. The missionary had about 200 hearers on the Sabbath, and thinks the church may be resuscitated and built up.—Skaron. Seven have been added the past year, and prejudice and bitterness are dying away.—Scituate. Attendance on public worship has been increasing.—Solon, Me. Ten persons have been added to the church; a general seriousness pervales the congregation. A convenient place for worship has been at length provided.—Springfield, Chicopte. This church has been doubled since it first received aid from this society. A Bible class has been formed, from which 10 have been added to the church. A Female Mission Society, has returned to the treasury the past year, one half of the sum which was granted by the Committee of this society to the parish.—Stoughton. Attendance is more and more encouraging. The Bible class and Sabbath School are promising; and a Theological class has been formed, embracing many heads of families, and some of the most influential members of society.—Waltham. The past has been a year of refreshing, and 52 have been added to the church. The society is gaining strength.—Washington. Population of the town shout 750; soo their regular meeting is maintained, though there are several denominations. Resident members of the church about 60. "Nothing has yet been done here for henevolent objects, nor any systematic efforts made against intemperance."—Westport. No material alteration, prospect still gloomy.—W. Springfie'd, Hreland Parish. There is here a Congregational church which has struggled with great difficulties many years. They have never had a pastor, and seldom have heard occasional preaching. They are resolved to remain in this state no longer, and have made great exertions to raise a permanent support for an approved minister who shall be set over them. It is an important place.

SEAMEN IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

We select the following facts from the annual Report of the Charleston Port Society, rendered

in March last. Their Agent, Rev. Joseph Brown, spent the summer of 1827 at the north, for the recovery of his health, and making efforts in the cause at Boston and New York. Returning the first week in November, he preached through the winter at the Mariner's Church, besides a service on Sabbath evening. The attendance at the Church was greater than ever before, and a peculiar stillness was manifest beyond most congregations. The attendance of Masters, of whom 33 were present at one time, has had great influence with their men. On one Sabbath morning, two Masters invited their ships' company to go to the Mariners' Church, and walked with them to the house of God .- The Prayer Meetings were held twice a week during the winter, and were well attended. Mr. Brown became acquainted with 28 Masters who indulged hope in Christ; of whom 17 were in port together, on the last week in January. During the winter, two Seamen joined different churches in the city. Observing the church to be suffering from decay, a number of Ship-Masters and others raised a subscription and repaired it .- The Agent considers the practice of sailing on the Sabbath, as presenting the greatest barrier to the conversion of seamen, next to the bad state of their boarding houses,

The Charleston Female Seamens' Friend Society, in their Report of April last, say it was the primary object of their institution to establish a Boarding House for Sailors. A house was opened Oct. 1826. In a year from March 1827, one hundred were received into it, who all spoke in the highest terms of their accommodations, and many voluntarily offered to recommend it to their companions. Some were heard to say, they wished they could find such a boarding-house wherever they went, and hoped the time was approaching when this would be the case. A small library has been formed and religious publications procured. It is a rule of the house, that no sailor who has absconded will be received into it; and Masters of vessels invariably prefer getting seamen from this house. The Society have great encouragement to persevere.

YALE COLLEGE.

About one third of the students have lately refused to atend for their meals at the Commons provided by the Steward; and when four of their number were expelled, the others left New Haven to go home. It is to be hoped they will find family government disposed to support the Colle-giate.—The New Haven Intelligencer publishes a circular prepared by the faculty, and subjoins the following editorial remarks.

The citizens of New-Haven, have felt a deep interest in these extraordinary transactions. We have beheld, with autonishment and regret, the course pursued by the young men, and have admired the moderation and energy of those

men, and have admired the moderation and energy of those who administer the laws of college.

We would gladly way something in extenuation of the conduct of those interesting, and heretofore virtuous, young men, who have been concerned in this reheliton. They would, no doubt, shudder at the thought of being found in arms against the laws of their country, by which they would forfeit their lives: and yet they have risen up against the mild and wholesome laws of one of the best regulated communities in the world, of which they were members. And like an infatunted mob, [they have been] led on by designing demagogues, nineteen twentieths of them cannot tell why or wherefore. We would plend, in behalf of many the inexperience of youth, the influence and misrepresentation of a designing few—the mistaken views of that honor and love of truth, which, as they suppose, bind them to break the laws of college, to disobey their parents, and add transgression to transgression.

break the laws of courge, to unavery the transgression to transgression.

Yale College stands on too firm a foundation to be shahen by such convisions. She is still pursuing her steady course of instruction; and we are happy to state that a number who have been concerned in this rebellion, have already returned to their senses and their college duties;

and we trust that every honest man who has been concern-ed in this foolish, this mad experiment, will be led to see, by a little suber reflection, that all the pledges he has made to his companions, to do wrong, cannot cancel or disan-nul the prior and stronger obligations he is under to do richt. YALE COLLEGE.

A letter from New-Haven to a gentleman now in this city states, that a benevolent individual has made the following offer in regard to indigent pious students, who are preparing for the ministry. He will pay the tuition of any number of such not exceeding one hundred, who shall enter Yale College during the next autumn, being under the pattinue the same favor through their collegiate course. The price of tuition is thirty-three dollars a year; co price of tuition is thirty-three dollars a year; consequently the offer is three thousand and three hundred dollars a

LITERARY RECORD.

Centre College, Ky.—Commencement, July 17th.— There were 9 orations. Three young gentlemen received the degree of A. B. The degree of D. D. was confered on the Rev. J. Chamberlain, President of the College of Louisiana, and Rev. R. Hardin, Professor in the W. & S.

University of Pennsylvania .- Commencement, July 31. There were 8 performances of the students. Graduates. 11. No dectoral honors were given.

The Mount Hope Literary and Scientific Institution on a commanding and salubrious spot two miles west of Baltimore, will be opened on the 1st of November next. It will be under the Superintendence of Prof. Hall, now of Washington College, Hartford, and Mr. Daniel P. Bacon of the city of New-York.

Western Reserve College, Ohio. It appears by a communication in the Conn. Observer, from the Rev. Ralph Emerson, of Norfolk, Conn., that he declines accepting the Presidency of this College. He has visited the institution, and found its prospects of success and usefuhess at least equal to what he had been led to expect. He had concluded to accept, provided his church and people should give their consent to refer the matter to Consociation.—
This consent they have not seen it their duty to grant, and he cheerfully remains with them. Mr. E. says, "Though there is but a single instructer on the ground, and the institution has not been a year in operation, the osly building they have is filled with students." They are in great need of additional funds, and he commends the seminary to wealthy philanthropists and patriots, as one which promite the content of the content to wealthy philanthropists and patriots, as one which pro ises great good to posterity over an extensive country.

YOUTH'S COMPANION .- VOL. II. Published Weekly, by WILLIS & RAND, at the Office of the Boston Recorder, Price One Dollar a year in adv

the Boston Recorder, Price One Bollar a year in adv. Contents of No. 9.

Narrative. The Indian Foundling. The Old Man's Story.—Biography. Washington.—Religion. The Converted Negress. The Sabbath School. The Importance of Sabbath Schools.—Morality. The Virtuous Peasant Girl.—Natural History. Monkeys in Gitraliar—Misscellany. Bad Companies. Have one object. How to write a Letter.—Benevolence. House of Reformation at South Boston. Hymn.—Editorial. Slavery.—Poetry. The Nightingale. Disobedience.

CONTENTS OF NO. 10.

Narratice. The Survivor Saved.—The Sabbath School. Conversion of Sophia.—The Nursery. The Storm and the Calim.—Obituary. Account of the Sickness and Death of a Sabbath Scholar.—Religion. Youthness and Death of a Sabrath Scholar.—Religion. Youth-ful devotion, with Anecdotes. Biography. Kosciusko.—Natural History. The Wolf.—Miscellany. Eterni-ty. What is Prayer? Reflections.—Editorial. Review of Books for Children.—Poetry. To two Children on their Birth days, by Mrs. Hemans. To a Fountain.

Numbers from the commencement of the Volume, if applieation is made soon.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

SABBATH CAUSE.

In Georgia.—A society has been formed in Savannah, called "The Savannah Union for promoting the observance of the Sabhath." of which W. B. Hulloch Esq. to P. Lindson, and Rev. Mr. Baker, Cor. Sec.

At New Lebanon, N. Y. a Sabbath Society was formed July 11th, auxiliary to the General Sabbath Union, consisting of 57 members, with good prospects of enlargement. The Directors say, that the violation of the Sabbath has long been a crying evil in that town, on account of watering-place and a settlement of Shakers, which are included within our bounds. They have taken their stand, and call upon the people of the vicinity, and also upon their visiters, to aid them; particularly upon professors of religion, and ministers of the gospel. They have been grieved and assonished, (and who would not?) to see even some ministers mingling with the crowd of Sabbath-breakers at the meetings of the

St. Laurence County, N. Y .- A meeting of delegates from a number of the churches met at De Kalb, June 11th, and formed a Society for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath for the county of St. Lawrence.

In New York .- A Sabbath Society has been

formed at Le Roy. — On Lake Champlain.—The Steam boats Phænix, Franklin and Congress, running from White-hall to St. John's and the country on this lake, have altered their arrangements, lately, and run on the Lord's Day. The new boat Washington will rest, according to the commandment.

BIBLE CAUSE.

The Windham County, Vt. Bible Society met July 4th, attended religious exercises, and contributed \$82,12 for the funds. They also voted that an Agent should explore the county with a view to a full supply, the Hon. W. Hall having proposed a plan of paying for his services without drawing on the treasury.

Friends of the Bible, look at this!- During the month of July, there were issued from the Depository of the American Bible Society 23,085 Bibles and Testaments. The receipts into the treasury during the same period amount-ed to \$4,844 10. Observe the difference between the income and expenditure. - N. Y. Ou

The Kennebee (County) Bible Society, Me. at the annual meeting July 23d, resolved, "that, relying upon divine aid, they will endeavor to every destitute family in that County with Bible, before the next annual meeting of the Society."

Merrimack Dible Society .- This Society, by an agreement with the Salem and Vicinity ook for its field the northern part of the County of Essex, Ms., that part which is included in the North Congressional District, and emprizes 17 towns. That field has been supplied, as we learn from the annual report in the Newbury-port Herald. "The whole number of Hbles distributed, including 5 which cannot be accounted for is 396; of Testaments, 14. The amount of contributions in money, in the various towns, exclusive of Newburyport, and its immeliate vicinity, is little short of \$200-The number of members added to the Society from these towns, is 92. There have likewise been added to the Society, from Newburyport and its vicinty, since the last meeting, 89 members."-" Who would have imagined that in one half of the County of Essex—a County not less favored, perhaps, than any in the United States—there would lave been found a deficiency of nearly 400 Bible? Who would have imagined that in four contiguous towns, including Newburyport, there would have been detected a want of more than 150 copies of

An Observable Fact .- What a valued correspondent writes in the present number of our pa-per, respecting the revival in Georgia, is worthy of notice. He intimates that the showers of mercy which have fallen so copiously upon many parts of that state, have been limited almost entirely to those churches and communities which had taken an active part in Missions, in Bible Societies, Tract Societies and Sabbath Schools.

Infant Baptism.-In looking over the returns of the Presbyterian Church for 1828, we were struck with the fact, that of 15,095 persons admitted to church-membership the past year, only 3,339 were baptized on the profession of quarters who must have been baptized in infan-

cy.—N. Y. Obs.

Success in Philadelphia.—It is an interesting fact that since the Rev. Mr. Patterson began to labour in the Northern Liberties, 14 years ago, 1270 persons have been added to the communion of his Church; of this number 47 have been nubicly cut off from the Church, six of whom were afterwards restored to their former privileges.

Missionary operations in New Jersey.—The Rev. Mr. Baird, who is engaged in the undertaking of raising forly thousand dollars for the N. Jersey Missionary Society, to be expended in the promotion of religion and education within that state,—visited the Presbyterian Church at Cape May, under the care of the Rey A. H. Parker. May, under the care of the Rev. A. H. Parker on Sunday the 15th ult, and after presenting the subject of his mission to the congregation, imme-dialely received the very liberal subscription of \$718, 50 .- Vt. Chronicle

Sabbath Schools .- The Managers of the Vermont Sabbath School Union employed an Agent a few weeks in the counties of Bennington and Windham; who formed 8 auxiliary Unions, and awakened a deeper interest on the subject in some towns, than had ever before been felt. For want of funds they can proceed no farther in this promising labor .- ib.

The 5th Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia have voted to raise \$1000 as a donation for the Am. Sabbath S. Union, by the 1st of April next. More than one third of the sum was subscribed at the time.-Philad.

Religious Celebrations .- In the Presbyterian Church, Cortland Village, N. Y. Sermon by Rev. L. Lyons. Collection for Colonization Society, \$15,87.—In the Presbyterian church at Homer Village, N. Y. Sermon by Rev. J. Homer. Collection, \$17 25.

Vacant Churches .- Dr. Ely, Clerk of the General Assembly, says that there are 636 vacant churches in the Presbyterian connexion, and that 502 more are so imperfectly supplied that 276 of them might properly be reckoned with the vacant.—Vt. Chronicle.

Eastern Diocese. - A clergyman of another Diocese has offered \$50 annually for 5 years, to the Massachusetts Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, towards the support of such Missionary as may be employed in either of the 3 towns, Springfield, Pittsfield, or Northampton.

We understand a parish-meeting, of the Rev. Mr. Proudfit's Society, Wednesday, voted to re-move the old House and re-build with brick.— Under this venerable Church, it will be recollected, repose the ashes of Whitefield, Parsons, Newburyport Her. and Prince.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

July 30th, the Rev. LUKE LYONS was installed paster Dr. Lansing of Auburn, presided and preached the sermon, from Gal. 17. 16. In Shapleigh, Me. July 17th, Rev. CHARLES ENERSON was ordained as Pastor of the Baptist church. Sermon by

Rev. Mr. Cook. In Farmington, Me. July 29th, Rev. HEZEKIAH HCLL, late from Nova Scotia, was ordained as an Evangelist in the Baptist connexion. Sermon by Elder Chapin.

At Norwich, Conn. the corner stone of a new Episcope hurch was laid July 29th. At Hopkinton, N. H. Jun 25th, St. Andrews' Church, a stone edifice, was consecra-ted by Bp. Griswold. On the day following, the Bishop admitted the Rev. George RICHARDSON, officiating min-

ister at Charlestown & Drewsville, to the order of Priests.

The General Convention of Vermont is to hold its annu-il meeting this year at Burlington, commencing on the 2d Puesday in September. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Hartford Man" will perceive that the substance of his communication has been anticipated by others. SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

New English Ministry.—President of the Council, Earl of Bathurst; Lord High Chanceller, Lord Lyndhurst; Lord Privy Seal, Lord Ellenborough; First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, The Duke of Wellington; Treasury and Prime Minister, Inte Date of Weinigton; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn; Master General of the Ordnance, Viscount Beresford; Secos State for Foreign Affairs, Earl of Aberdeen; Secretary for Home Department, Rt. Hon. R. Peel; Secretary for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Sir G. Murray; President of the Board of Control, Viscount Melville; Pres. of Board of Trade, and Treas. of the Navy, Rt. Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, Rt. Hon. C. Arbuthnot; Master of the Mint, Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries; Sec. of War, Sir Henry Hardings.—The names in Italics are new appointments.

Portugal.—Two of the Estates had declared Don Mig-

ies are new appointments.

Portugal.—Two of the Estates had declared Don Miguel to be the absolute King, and the third Estate was expected to concur in the declaration. All that has been done by the government since 1820 was declared null and void. Orders had been given for the sequestration of the property of all those who were concerned in the rebellion at Oporto, on the 16th of May. Another order made known Miguel's intention to pardon and re-admit into his service all the officers and privates (who have not acted as leaders of the conspiracy) who shall surrender themselves and their arms to the proper tribunals.

War.—By a late Paris account it is stated, that the

and their arms to the proper tribunals.

War.—By a late Paris account it is stated, that the spirit of the Turkish government for war with the Russians, is far more determined and energetic than has been supposed. The Russians too are making it a matter of deep and soleron feeling. Previous to entering the field, not only were soleron prayers offered up for the success of the war, but every individual of the army, officers and men took the Sacrament, as if they resolved to conquer or die before they recrosed the Danube.

before they recrossed the Danube.

Spain.—The King of Spain has issued a decree dated at Pampeluna the 25th of May, by which he grants a general amnesty to all delinquents, particularly to "deserters from the land and sea forces, fugitives from the galleys and public prisons, smugglers, drunkards, such as have inflicted wounds or injuries, such as are living in concubinage, or have used prohibited arms." Various other classes of offenders are excepted, & among them such as have attempted to excite the land and sea forces to rebellion, or to conspire against the order established for the government of the kingdom.

Shipurreck.—The bris Despatch, from Londanderry to

Shiptereck .- The brig Despatch, from Londonderry to Quebec, was upset on the 19th of July, on the coast of Newfoundland. Out of 241 persuas on board, 50 lost their ives, and 152 have arrived safe at Halifax.

Mr. Tudor, our Charge de Affairs to Brazil, arrived a Rio Janero June 23d.—On that day news was received at Rio, that a very serious revolt had broken out in the pro-

A Mr. Isaae Rouse, has been convicted of selling Amer-ican Lottery tickets at Quebec, and sentenced to pay a fine of 200/. and be imprisoned in the common jail one year.

DOMESTIC.

The African Prince.—Abduhl Rahhahman, a native of Africa, who has been forty years in slavery in Natchez, has arrived in Boston with his wife. He is soliciting aid to redeem his children and grand children from bondage, that he may take them with him to Africa. The sum of \$3500 in wanted; of which he had received \$1000 hefore his ar-

Cherokee Phoems.—This paper which is well conducted by Elina Boudinst, and published among the Cherokees, is stated by the Eddor hot to receive patronage enough to secure its existence—He appeals to, the liberality of the friends of the Indens in our country—by whose aid alone it can be sustained. The importance of such a publication to the Cherokees must be very great. Des. H. Hill, at the Missionary Rooms, Boston, is Agent for the Phoenix.

Letters from Castonment, Gibson, state that the Indian ribes in that vicinity are troublesome. An Osage had seen killed, and in revenge the Indians had murdered a number of whites, half-breeds, and Indians.

Bees .- E. Britton, Esq. of Little Fells, N. Y. has now says the People's Friend,) more than 300 swarms of bees (says the People's Friend,) more than 300 swarms of beed —200 of them young swarms, and doing well.
The Journal of Col. Miller, the signt for the New-York Greek Committee, has been published in that city.

Dr.R. M. Patterson, of the University of Pennsylvania has accepted the appointment of Professor of Natura Philosophy in the University of Virginia.

Lightning.—Twenty-four Satony Sheep; the property of Capt. Burt, of Longmeadow, Mass. were killed in Strafford, under one tree, by a single flash of lightning, on the lightning.

After a violent thunder-storm at Atkinson and Plaistow, in New-Hampshire, on the list inst., it was ascertained that the lightning had struck in more than forty places, within the compars of a mile and a half. One dwelling-house was struck and the family knocked down, but not severely injured. An ox and a cow were killed:

WARAEN BRIDGE.

WARAEN BRIDGE.

This bridge, authorized by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature at their last winter session, is building with great rapidity. The proprieture of the old bridge by the side of it, applied to the Supreime Judicial Court for an insignation to stay the building of it, on the plea that the act is unconstitutional and void. The cause was argued last week, by Messrs. Shaw and Webster for the applicants, and by Messrs. Aylwin and Fletcher for the respondents: The justices present were Parker, Putnam and Morton.

On Tuesday last, the Court rafused to grant the injuncation above alluded so:

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Thomas O. Glover, of Lubec, Me. to Miss Elizabeth R. Bryne; Mr. James B. Phillips, to Miss Abigail Wentworth; Edmund Barnard, to Miss Maria Louisa Sampson; Mr. Timothy Tileston, jr. to Miss Lucinda Newell. In New Braintree, Mr. Henry M. Holbrook; to Miss Louisa W. Bowman.—In Wiscasset, Mr. Ngthan Webster, to Miss Martha R. Heard.

Louisa W. Bowman.—In Wiscasset, Mr. Ngthan Webster, to Miss Martha R. Heard.
In Charlestown, Mr. Farewell Farrar, of Pepperell, to Miss Eliza Raymond, of the former place.
In Wrentham, Mr. John M. Eddy, of Albany, N. Yamerchant, lately of Bridgewater, Ms. to Miss Olive Saunders, of Wrentham.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr. John Hanners, 22; Lucrefia Leland Vose, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Abigail G. Vose; Deborah Neville, 66; Abigail Crawley, 35; Wm. Pipe, 27; Susan McKenny, 34; Mr. Roswell Lewis, 34; Mr. James Douglas, 22; Ellen Maria, daughter of Mr. John Harmon, 16 months.

In Salem. widow Priscilla Glover, 82.—In Marblehead, Mr. Wm. Sandy, 84.—In Beverly, Mrs. Abigail Gould, 68, widow of the late Josiah Gould, Eq.—In East Bridgewater, Major Benjamin Harris.—In Halifax, Josiah Thomson, Eqs. 77, an officer of the revolutionary army.—In Newbury, (Belleville,) Mrs. Eunice Balch, 65, wife of Deacon John B.—In Readfield, Mrs. Temperance Fuller, consort of Hon. Edward Fuller, 44.—In Northampton, Mrs. Pamelia Judd, wife of Mr. Warham Judd, 51.—In Pittsfield, Mr. Galus Pomeroy, of Northampton.—In Epping, N. H, Des. Joshua Lane, 73.—In Concord, Mr. Wm. Stickney. 70.—In Wallingford, Con. Capt. Elias Bacon, formerly of Wrentham, 89.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. John Thurston, 66.

70.—In Wallingford, Con. Capt. Elinas Bacon, formerly of Wrentham, 89.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. John Thürston, 56. In Blushill, Me. Joseph Wood, 16. The deceased was in the cellar measuring Potatoes; to all appearance well, and in social ehat with another person, when he dropped down and instantly appred.—The corpse was examined by a Physician, and a blood vessel found broken, supposed to have been occasioned by some undue effort that day in breaking a yoke of steers.

In Frankfort, Va. Dr. Joseph Trevett, a native of York, Me. In Norfolk, Va. July 26th, Mrs. Sarah B. Kollock, wife of the Rev. Shepherd K. Kolleck, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that Borough. A deep and general sorrow was excited, in all classes of community. Her infant was interred with her in the same grave. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. French, of the Mathedist church; the service at the grave was performed by the church; the service at the grave was performed by the Ker. Dr. Evenents; or two approximations of the service of the service at the grave was performed by the Ker. Dr. Evenents; or two approximations of the service of dissolving nature she exclaimed, "Is this death? O, if is secret to die!"

sweet to die!"
In Sullivan, N. Y. Mr. George Eager.—At Rootstown;
hio, Mr. David Root, about 60 years, who was among
te first settlers in that region of country.
In Paris, Ky. Rev. John M'Farland, Paster of the

Presbyterian church. At Glanford, U. C. Mr. Jacob Choate, 82, who emigra-

SABBATH SCHOOL AND PRIMARY SPELLING BOOK.

FOR Sale at JAMES LORING'S Bookstore, No. 132;
Washington Street, and at the Massachusetts Sabbath
School Depository.

The following notice of the above is from the August
number of The Sabbath School Treasury. "To all our
Sunday schools we cheerfully recommend a little spelling
book entitled First Principles of English Spelling and
Reading. Containing the words of the New Testament,
arranged in Lessons adapted to the capacity of learners in
Primary and Sabbath Schools. By Caleb H. Snow, M.D.

"We rejoice to learn that some of our S. Schools have
already collected several classes of little children, only
two or three years old. The teachers of such children will
find the little book we here recommend, a valuable assistance in their interesting labors."

It has been recommended also in the American Journal of
Education Parkhurst's Teacher's Assistant, Zion's Herald and file Boston Literary Gazette.

As above—The Power of Instruction, or The Guilty
Tongue. The Sabbath School Treasury remarks that this
is "a little book we would particularly recommend to eveery Sabbath School. It is most admirably fitted to stay
the progress of that debasing profaneness which is becoming the crying sin of our land."

the progress of that debasing profaneness which is becom-ing the crying sin of our land."

Familiar Dialogues for Sunday Schools. By a Teacher.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

FOR Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, Boston Provincial Letters, containing an exposure of the Reason-ing and Morals of the Jesuits, by BLAISE PASCAL. Orig-inally published under the name of Louis De Moutalts. Translated from the French. To which is added, a View f the History of the Jesuits, and the late Bull for th al of the Order in Europe.

Pollok's Course of Time, 2nd Boston, from the 3rd inburgh edition, with many corrections and improve-

ments.

Memoirs, including Letters, and Select Remains of John Urquhart. 2 vols. with a Portrait.

Rev. Dr. Woods' Lectures on Infant Baptism.

A Dissuasive from Controversy respecting the subject of Baptism. By G. C. Beckwith.

An Essay on the importance of considering the subject of Religion. By John Foster. 2nd edition. Rev. Joseph Emerson's Letters to a Class of Young Ladies, upon the Study of the History of the United States. Familiar Dialogues, for Sunday Schools. By a Teacher. Lectures addressed to Young Men. By Rev. Joel Hance of Hartford, Ct.

Recurses and accessed to a cong. Men. By Nev. Joet Hawes, of Hartford, Ct.
Remains of the Rev. Charles Wolfe, A. B., with a brief Memoir of his Life. By Rev. John A. Russell, M. A.
Butterworth's Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, with considerable improvements. By Adam Clarke, L.L. D.
Aug. 15.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

THE Medical Lectures will begin on the third Wed-erday in October, in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason Street, Boston.

By Dr. Warren, Dr. Webster, Dr. Bigelow, e, Dr. Channing, Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry,
Materia Medica,
Midwifery & Med. Jerisprudence,

Midwifery & Med. Jurisprudence,
Theory and Practice of Physic,
The Lectures continue thirteen weeks. The Class attend the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Dr. Jackson's Clinical Lecture on the Cases, without fees. Separate Lectures on the Principles of Surgery are given by Dr. Warren without fees. Arrangements have been made for the study of Practical Anatomy, which will probably afford as great facilities as can be desired, and at as low a rate as at any school in the United States. The use of the Library of the Massachusetts Medical College may be obtained during the Course, by paying one dollar.

the Course, by paying one dollar.

Aug. 15; WALTER CHANNING, 0 Gw. Dean of the Faculty.

A YOUNG WOMAN is wanted in a Religious Family,

POETRY.

From the Connecticut Observer 'And when the hour of sleep comes, and I wrap myself up in the despery of my couch, I am almost ready to wish that the sleep of the grave had come, that I might never wake again."—IVidea's Memoirs.

And it has come.

And it has come—the last long sleep of death And it has come—the risk tong steep of death.

His eased that aching brow: the lyre is mute
Whose mournful notes once echoed to the song
Ofearthly hopes and fears—and weeps unstrung.
No sound is heard, save the light winds of heaven,
Whose plaintive meledy comes stealing round
The sepulchre of death.

The seputence of death.

But there are sun-beams resting on the clods
Which press thy wearied form, and write upon
The charnel house, "thrice blessed are the dead
Who rest in humble hope"—Mid seraphs bright,
And in seraphic strains, that heaven-taught lyre
Now breathes again.—Oh! that its tones might break
Upon this slumbering world. Once it aroused
Its listeners from the lethargy of sin,
And many in their inshity or sons. And many in their nightly orisons Have blest this "servant of the living God." Have blest this "servant of the living God."
His wish is granted. On his lawly couch
"Wrapt in its drapery," lies in quiet sleep
That faded form:—but for the active mind
Earth has no resting place.—Oh! I can see
That spirit mounting to the highest heaven,
Welcomed by kindred spirits, and at last
Take refuge in the bosom of its God—
Its "drapery" the Saviour's righteosaness,
Itself employed in ceaseless adoration:—
There shall our thoughts ascend, and leave it There shall our thoughts ascend, and leave the dus-With dust to mingle, till th' archangel's trump

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Missionary Herald. FURTHER PARTICULARS CONNECTED WITH

THE DEATH OF MR. GRIDLEY. The following facts connected with the death of the late Mr. Gridley, in addition to those published at p. 108 of the Number for April, are derived from the journal of Mr. Brewer.

ou the 29th of March, 1829, says Mr. Brewer, I reached On the 29th of March, 1829, says Mr. Brewer, I reached Smyrna from Syra, 4 took lodgings in the house of Mr. Mengous, with whom Mr. King, Mr. Gridley and myself have formerly resided, for the purpose of learning Greek. I rejoiced to find that Abraham, Mr. Gridley's faithful teacher and attendant, had just arrived from Cæssrea, by way of Constantinople. He was deeply affected on repeating the details of Mr. Gridley's sickness and death. Even now, as he said, after the interval of many months, his dreams by night, and his waking thoughts by day, were filled up with recollections of his friend.

From Abraham I also received the original statement,

by night, and his waking thoughts by day, were filled up with recollections of his friend.

From Abraham I also received the original statement, with his translation, of the last sickness and death of Mr. Gridley. The original is signed by the exiled patriarchs, Anthinos and Chrysanthos, who reside near Cæsarea, Chrysanthos the archbishop of Cappadeeia, the prelate of the monastery, the principal priest of the village where Mr. Gridley resided, by two merchants, and lastly by the uncle of Abraham and himself. The latter and the village priest add to their signatures the Greek word autoptai, eye witnesses. The signatures of the two patriarchs and of the archbishop are very artificial, being evidently an attempt at imitating the complex character in which the name of the sultan every where appears on public documents, coins, and buildings.

The statement in question is little more than a repetition of that, which was sent home some time since, and is principally occupied with a minute detail of the progress of Mr. Gridley's disorder. It is introduced by a mention of the pains which Abraham had taken to dissuade him from the

pains which Abraham had taken to dissuade him from the pains which Abraham had taken to dissuade him from the ascent of Mount-Argeus, the dangers of which were doubtless magnified by his watchful friendship, and perhaps also his Asiatic disinclination to bodily exertion. Being constrained at last, however, to yield to Mr. Gridley, "they went out," says the narrative, "the 13th of September, in very good weather, and after two hours and a half, they arrived on horseback at the foot of the mountain, attended by five others who were armed. Here Mr. Gridley, having dressed in European clothes, taking a any-class began to by he others who were armed. Here Mr. Gridley, having dressed in European clothes, taking a spy-glass began to ascend with great quickness." As might have been expected, he soon outstripped his companions, and continued ascending for some hours, until he reached an elevation, which, as he judged, was within 300 or 400 feet of the highest summit. Towards this, he was prevented from advancing farther by perpendicular precipices. The whole height of the mountain from the plain below, he conjectured, might be 19,000 feet. He described the rocks to Abraham minimals of a medicine formite with here and ifferent might to 19,000 feet. He described as being of a reddish granite, with here and there a different species of yellow and reddish stone, and some singular specimens of black.

eimens of black.

He remained for a quarter of an hour, but was unable to discern the objects, which he had particularly in view, viz. the Euxine and Mediterranean Seas. The passage from Strabo, which gave rise to this expectation, will interest some readers. Speaking of Caseea under its former the property of the present of the property of the pro

from Strabo, which gave rise to this expectation, will interest some readers. Speaking of Caseea under its former name of Maraca, he says, it was I kewise called "Eusebia towards Argeus. For it is situated under Argeus, a mountain exceedingly high, and whose summit is covered with perpetual snows. From this, those who ascend, and they are few, say, that in clear weather they can see both seas, the Poutic and Icarian."

Mr. Gridley descended rapidly from these snowy heights, and was overpowered with fatigue on reaching his companions. On their return, they were exposed to a violent storm of hail, and afterwards of rain. On reaching home, Mr. Gridley complained of excessive fatigue, but declined a warm bath, which was proposed by Abraham. The next morning he had the head-ache, but applied himself to study the whole day. This was the case for several days successively, the head-ache returning every day with increasing violence. In the latter stages of the disease, it appears to have been a malignant fever.

The inscription in English, and Greek, and Turkish, of which a copy is subjoined, is engraved on a slab of marble, probably obtained from the ruins of Mazaca, a mile or two distant from Cæsarea. This is inserted horizontally in a block of a softer species of stone, which covers the grave. The Greek and the Turkish inscripting, a ree in the poetical form, the stanzas of 15 syllables, of which the last rhyme with each other.

The Inscription.

The Inscription REV. ELNATHAN GRIDLEY,
ERICAN MISSIONARY FROM THE UNITED
STATES, BORN IN FARMINGTON OF
CONNECTICUT, 31 YEARS AND
55 DAYS OLD, 27 SEPTEMBER, 1827.

Translation of the Greek made by Abraham

Here lies Elnathan Gridley, full of every virtue, Physician, divine Herald, and wise, very learned; A shining star of the new world, which, with a great speed, A rose from the West and set in the East. Translation of the Turkish, by the same. Perfect, wise, well instructed Physician, and muck Her-

Translation of the Turkish, by the same.

Perfect, wise, well instructed Physician, and mock Herald of the Gospel,

It also of the Gospel,

Travelling the world, here I finished the great journey. In this tomb they confined me, the stranger called Gridley,
Farewell, then, hereafter, all frivolous cares.

The journal kept by Mr. G. after his departure from Smyrna, some clothes, and a few other articles of inconsiderable value, are still in the hands of the cadi of Casarea. Abraham was likewise detained by him several months, on the charge of being interpreter to a British app. The departure of Mr. Casning, the British ambassador, just at that moment from Constantinople, prevented he interfering in the affairs of one, who, like all Americans in Turkey, had travelled under British protection. If the representations of Mr. Langdon to the authorities of Smyrna do not procure the release of these articles, Mr. Van Lenney, the Dutch consul at Smyrna, has promised to make application to the Dutch ambassador at the Porte.

According to Abraham's estimate, the population of Casarea, near which Mr. Gridley deceased, is from 60 to to 80,000. Of these, 2000 are Greeks, 8000 Armenians, and the remainder Turks. It is still an unhealthy city, from the same local causes as in the time of Strabo. in the whole of Cappadocia, there are reckoned 35,000 Greeks, whose vernacular language is Turkish, though the language of their church service is ancient Greek.

Thirty-five years ago, a Greek school of very respectable character, was established at Casarea, under whose influence a considerable rovival of learning hastaken place. In Casarea there are now 8 schools, containing, on an average, 50 children each. One substantially on the Lancasterian plan, established or modified by Mr. G. with great interest. The lessons for the school were written out by Abraham.

* We omit the original Greek and Turkish.— Eds. We

* We omit the original Greek and Turkish .- Eds. Rec.

A London Hatter advertises Patent Ventilating Hats. as preventing the escape of perspiration and causing head-ache, and he has therefore invented a porous Hat.

Mesars. F. & J. Andrews of Lancaster, proposes to publish an edition of Mrs. Rowlandson's Narrative of her captivity and sufferings among the Indians, by whom that town was destroyed in 1776.

STATE OF RELIGION IN CONNECTICUT. Extract from the Report.

From this view of the general interests of religion and morality, we turn, next, to a particu-lar survey of the state of religion in the churches. In Litchfield North, the revivals which were reported the last year to have begun, have since extended to nearly all the churches. Canton, Norfolk, North and South Canaan, Goshen, and Norioik, North and South Canaan, Goshen, and Torringford, are reported as having shared most largely in this effusion of divine influence. Although the excitement has now subsided, most pleasing fruits of it remain. About 550 members have already been added to the churches from the converts. In Litchfield South, the year has been one of unusual interest; and 10 churches are mentioned as having been blessed with revivals. An accession has been made to their members of more than 250. In Middlesex, nine of the churches have in the past year enjoyed precious seasons of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and have already received an increase of 521 members. In Fairfield West, we are informed of revivals existing to some extent in four of the churches, and of the addition to them already of about 100 members. In Fairfield East "several places, we are told, have been visited by the special influences of the Spirit." and "an unof the churches have in the past year enjoyed special influences of the Spirit," and "an un-usual number have been added to the churches In the Eastern District of New the past year." Haven, "divine influences have descended like the gentle dew, but in no instances have they increased to a copious shower." About 200 have been added to the churches. In Windham three been added to the churches. In Windham three churches have enjoyed a season of special refreshing from the Lord; 100 have already been added to the churches. In Tolland "we are not permitted to notice powerful revivals of religion in any of the Societies, yet partial refreshings from the presence of the Lord have been experienced in two or three." In New London no special revival of religion has occurred within the year sast, yet there have been instances here and past: yet there have been instances here and past: yet there have been instances here and there of hopeful conversion. Two churches have been newly organized; and the friends of religion feel encouraged in regard to the prospects of the churches generally. In the Western district of New Haven eight churches are named as blessed with the special influences of the Spirit of God. But few of the hopeful converts have yet made a profession. Their number already amounts, it is estimated, to more than 400.

In connection with these revivals, besides

In connection with these revivals, besides the usual means of grace, the Conference of the Churches is mentioned in some of the reports as having exerted a powerful and salutary influ-

This brief survey will show us, that out of 212 ongregational churches in the State, more than 40 have shared in the special influences of the Divine Spirit. The Lord has been among them in his glory and with his love. The affections of his people have been quickened and more than 3000 have bowed to the subduing power of his

Connecticut Missionary Society .- At the late meeting of the General Association of Connecti-cut, in New Haven, the subject of merging the Domestic Missionary Society of that State in the "Connecticut Missionary Society," was introduced, and a committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of such a measure, and also whether the last named Society may, consistently with the terms of its charter, become auxiliary to the Am. Home Missionary Society. The committee is to report at the next meeting of the General

The object of this measure, we understand, is to reduce the Domestic Missionary efforts of that Association to a simple and undivided system, & to secure the united connection of its sees in behalf of the Connecticut Missionary Society, whose venerable character and past efficiency entitle it to their patronage as well as to the gratitude of many churches at the west, which, nder God, it has planted and watered. It is believed, also, that the proposed connection be-tween that Society and the National Institution, will be mutually beneficial; and that thus the great work, in which, for many years, it was great work, in which, for many foremost may be essentially promoted.

[Home Missionary.

The following is extracted from the Report of

Missionary in a destitute portion of N. Carolina. There are some common schools in this region, but multitudes are growing up in ignorance and sin, with little or no instruction, and not a few of adults are to be found who can neither read nor write. In the distribution of tracts I have found

it necessary very often to make the inquiry,-Can you read?" and often has my heart beer pained to hear adults and children answer in the negative. A few weeks since while out on the above business in this Co. I had conversation with a number of children as follows:

Question. "Do you have a school to go to?" ty you live in?" "No." "Do you know what State you live in?" "No." "In what country do you live?" "I don't know." "Can you tell me what people must do to be saved?" "I don't know." "Who came to save sinners?" "I can't know." "Who came to save sinners?" "I can't tell." "Do you know who made you?" The answer was in the negative. "Can you tell me who made the world, the sun, the moon, and stars, and all things?" "No; I can't." I then counted six children, to appearance belonging to one living on a public road, and growing up in all this ignorance! I left some tracts and pro-

ceeded on my way. I might tell you of many other things distress-ing to the feelings of the Christian, among which are the evils attendant on courts and elections, the tremendous influence of intemperance, the prevailing spirit of litigation, the profanation of the Sabbath, &c.; but I forbear. May I have an interest in your prayers, and may all the church pray that more laborers may be sent forth into the Lord's vineyard .- H. Missionary.

A CUMBERER OF THE GROUND.

[Furnished by a Clergyman.] N. was a man of this world. His conscience was not scrupulously tender in view even of his worldly companions. His general influence was bad, not only in a religious, but in a moral view. None rose up to call him blessed. He was a companion of fools.—His character, and property, and health were fast sinking, though he had not yet wholly forsaken the house of God, when he became my neighbor.—I met him by the side of the bed of death. A strong man was struggling hard with the king of terrors, in circumstances peculiarly suited to awaken the sym-pathies of nature. Through these sympathies, in which N. was by no means deficient, I hoped to reach his conscience and his heart. He listened to a representation of his character, and the consequences, and the end to which he was hastening. He wept, and expressed gratitude, that any one cared for his soul, and was so kind as to admonish him. But-can the Ethiopian change his skin?-This admonition was soon repeated in N.'s favorite haunt, to make sport for drunkards! -I saw N. again in the chamber of death-him-selfthr victim-but not till he had heard many

sermons, and neglected many more, which he might have heard. He had been known to exult at having escaped, by his absence, discourses directed against the vices to which he was addicted—Now he was in a situation, to which it is probable he had, like many others, put off pre-paration for future realities. His bodily distress was great. But what was the state of his mind? lt was like the troubled sea. He murmured.-He "wondered what dreadful thing he had done that he must endure such sufferings." Yet thes sufferings were only natural consequences of the habits he had cherished. But N. discovered no more tenderness; no more openness to conviction, no more gratitude for reproof. The Spirit of God had been grieved—was departed—returned no mere, N.'s body moulders in dust. His spirit—-

Reader beware now thou trible with conviction, with the voice of mercy.

Am. Pastor's Journ. Reader beware how thou triflest with reproof,

FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A PARISH MINISTER.

"Why did you never tell me these things before?" said an unconverted man, dangerously
sick, to his minister, who was urging on him the
duty of immediate repentance. "My dear sir,"
said his minister, "I have often told, you these
things." How true is it of many in the days of
health and prosperity, that "hearing they hear
not," even the most faithful instructions on their
danger and duty. This man recovered of his
sickness, and lived much as he did before!—another proof that the alarms of the sick-bed, or other proof that the alarms of the sick-bed, or death-bed, do not of course end in conversion to

-, has expressed to me a faint hope Mrs. hat her kinsman, Mr. —, is a Christian. I hope she will keep the thing a profound secret; for I fear it would put the notion, that they too are Christians, into the heads of fifty other men in the parish, just like him-of whom I fear, "that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ."

I visited a parishioner, dangerously sick, and gave her counsels adapted to her critical situa-tion, as "having no hope." She listened, ap-parently with interest; and when I paused, beg-ged me to say more. She recovered, and I visit-ed her again, to follow up former instructions. referred to our conversation while she was sick. She said she did not recollect it; and I presume spoke the truth. Another case, this, like ten thousand others, indicating that little reliance can be placed upon any of the apparent religious exercises of the sick-bed.—Home Mis.

INTELLIGENCE, VIRTUE AND SAFETY.

We must provide for the formation of a virtuous and intelligent people, or a people capable of self-government. The neglect of such a provision, is the capital error of all the old systems. A peo-ple capable of self-government, has always been regarded as a chimera; and hence the means which were necessary to make them and to keep them so, have been about the least part of a nation's concern. By an intelligent people, we do not mean scholars, artists, naturalists, or politicians. They can thrive as well in the regions of mental servitude. Commit your freedom to men of whom this is the principal distinction, and they will sell it for a post of honour, for a bag of gold, or for a meal of victuals. We do not want that superior order of worms, whose business is to compute the dimensions of the stars, analyse the qualities of matter, or discuss the mysteries of finance. These are but the lesser actions of intelligence, the recreations of Mind, or at best, a useful drudgery to which it sometimes condescends they are not its high and natural avocationthey exercise only the lighter and the lower for We want that superior order of Men, let them wear the gown of the professor or the apron of the mechanic, who contemplate truth in the light of immortality; whose understandings are subject to the dictates of responsibility; whose principal study is that of moral relations, and whose lives are a system of moral action. These are the men, who, placed in any circumstances will adorn their nature, and serve their species. These are the useful members of society, civil, domestic, and religions; equally fit for the blessings of a temporal economy, and the rewards of a heavenly crown These are the virtuous and intelligent people, who must govern our nation, if we would make our must govern our nation, if we would make our nation the strongest, the happiest, and the most perpetual.—Rev. Wm. James' Serm. July 4th.

SABBATH SCHOOLS,

At the late anniversary of the Sunday School Union in London, the Chairman stated that, from the nature of his occupation, he was intimately conversant with the state of criminals; and that he had, from time to time, inquired how they had been educated, and what means of religious instruction they had enjoyed? Out of many hun-dreds to whom he had put these questions, he had Question. "Do you have a school to go to?"

Ans. "No." "Can any of you children read?"

"No." "Can your father read?" "No. only in Dutch." "Can your mother read?" "Yes."

"How old are you?"—One about nine years of age answered, "I dont know." Another said he was 10 years old himself. I then questioned these two boys as follows. "Do you know what county you live in?" "No." "Do you know what schools for disorderly conduct; the third, although he had sinned against the convictions and refused to whom he had put these questions, he had found only three who had been at a Sunday-school, in a district in which 2000 were receiving education. On inquiring into the circumstances of these three individuals, it appeared that two of them had been discharged from the Sunday-school, in a district in which 2000 were receiving education. On inquiring into the circumstances of these three individuals, it appeared that two of them had been discharged from the Sunday-school, in a district in which 2000 were receiving education. On inquiring into the circumstances of these three individuals, it appeared that two of them had been discharged from the Sunday-school, in a district in which 2000 were receiving education. On inquiring into the circumstances of these three individuals, it appeared that two of them had been discharged from the Sunday-schools for disorderly conduct; the third, although he had since to whom he had put these questions, he had found only three who had been at a Sunday-school, in a district in which 2000 were receiving education. On inquiring into the circumstances of these three individuals, it appeared that two of them had been discharged from the Sunday-school and the sunday schools for disorderly conduct; the third, although the had since the process of the sunday schools for disorderly conduct; the third, although the had since the process of the sunday schools for disorderly conduct; the third, although the had since the process of the sunday schools for disorderly conduct, and the process of the sunday s and exemplary character.

INCIDENTAL ABOMINATION OF SLAVERY.

Exertions have been made during the year ast to bring to justice a band of wretches who had, during preceding years, kidnapped a large number of young negroes in Philadelphia. Three have been arrested, only one of whom was con-victed, the others having died in prison.

Fourteen of the unfortunate beings who were hus deprived of liberty, have been discovered in Alabama, Louisiena, and Mississippi, and ten of them have been restored to liberty. The other four, son of respectable colored persons in Phil-adelphia are still held by a planter in Mississipi, notwithstanding the exhibition of the most abundant documentary proofs of their right to freedom—the law of that State requiring the appearance, in court, of white persons, to testify in their favor. Sources have been taken to furnish this remaindence. But after the most thorough search, neenty-six of these victims of our internal slave-trade are yet undiscovered; and the Mayor of Philatelphia says respecting them, "I have deeply to regret that the hopes I at one time entertained of the restoration of most of the unforunate victims are now entirely prostrate, and that they are there is he strongest probability doomed o slavery for life."-Vt. Chron.

American Education Society .- The Board of Directors held their regular quarterly meeting, July 9th The usual appropriations were made and 30 new beneficiaries were received on trial by the farent Society and its Branches, making the whole number thus received within one year over 100. The funds of the Society, after all the exertion which have been made, are still inade-quate to neet the widely extended and rapidly increasing calls which are made for aid.

Young Men waiting .- The Journal informs us, that the secretary of the Western Education So-ciety have catalogue of about 80 young men, that have applied, or that have been mentioned to him as persons of suitable character, to receive aid from the Education Society, and who probably will apply. The catalogue has been made out

since February last, and nearly all the young men are in the middle, northern and western parts of New-York. Only a few of them have een admitted as beneficiaries.

From the N. Y. Obs. ITINERATING VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

With a letter from Mr. Samuel Brown, of Had-With a letter from Mr. Samuel Brown, of Haddington, Scotland, dated 27th May, we have received the Fifth Report of the East Lothian It-inerating Juvenile and Village Libraries, for the years 1826, and 1827. The design of the Institution is to furnish all the towns and villages in the County with useful books.

To faciliate the attainment of this object, the books are arranged into divisions of fifty volumes. Each division is stationed for two years at some particular place, where they are issued gratuitously to all persons above the age of twelve, who agree to take care of them. At the end of this period, a change is made, by which each division is transferred to another station. The present number of gratuitous divisions, is thirty one; comprising a total of 1550 volumes. With two of the divisions are connected separate Libraries for the use of subscribers; and there are also a few volumes, requitly received, which have not yet been put into circulation. The whole num-ber of volumes belonging to the Institution, is 1958; showing an increase of 460 within the past two years. The average annual issues during these years, is 6332, and the average number of yet been put into circulation. The whole numvolumes of gratuitous circulation, 1435. Consequently, each volume has been issued, on an av-

mr. Brown appears to have been the principal agent in bringing forward this efficient and economical method of instruction, as he still is in carrying it on. It has been adopted by the Gen-eral Assembly for the Church of Scotland in them efforts to promote education in the Highlands and by Societies in Ireland, British America, and elsewhere. Mr. Brown suggests that it might be applied with the greatest advantage to the distribution of Tracts.

The most sanguine distributors of Tracts, (except where the loan plan is adopted,) cannot reasonably expect that all which they distribute would be read by five persons; whereas, were they firmly bound up in volumes, and formed in-to Libraries, and moved from station to station, they would be more frequently read every year, and the volumes, at that rate of circulation, would last twenty years, during which period there would be one hundred issues instead of five. But, as these publications are in general of a more than ordinary interesting nature, they would be much more frequently taken out and read, than the average books of an extensive Library. Ma-ny of the more interesting volumes in the East Lothian Libraries have been issued ten, fifteen, and twenty times in a year. It would evidently be a most economical measure, when donations of Tracts are given for gratuitous circulation at home or abroad, were they bound, and sent, with Catalogues, in book-cases, with instructions that they be removed from station to station; and, if possible, that the number of issues at each station be annually reported to the Society who gave the donation.

TRACTS.

For the Boston Recorder. From an Agent of the Truct Society, who labored a short time in the northern part of Vermont and N. Hampshire.

All this region is very destitute, cut into pieces by sectarians, and unable to make a united of fort for any benevolent purpose. They however highly estimate the value of the Tract Society, and are anxious to have tracts more generally circulated.

The territory lying on Connecticut River

north of the towns I visited, I would earnestly recommend to the benevolence of the Tract Society if they can make gratuitous distributions.

From Lunenburg North there is no minister. In Coos County, N. H. Mr. Thatcher of Cole-brook is the only minister. There is a distance of from 50 to 70 miles on each side of the river destitute of Orthodox Congregational preaching with one exception. And one travelling Metholist is all as I was informed of any other denomi-

Mr. Thatcher is settled over seven towns without any one to aid him or sympathise with him. He is anxious for tracts. A settlement in Errol twenty miles east of Colebrook, where there never had been a sermon preached, sent to him for tracts. Even if he would lend them some they would see them safely returned. Mr. T. has sent to his friends abroad and obtained some; but the few he has obtained are hardly felt in such a multitude. If only a small bundle could

be sent to him it would be of essential service.

A lady from Waterford, who was a member of the Tract Society there, soon after she received her annual supply of tracts, removed to Salem, Vt. a town near Canada, where they have no preaching. She wrote back to Waterford to have her name continued in that Society-said the tracts she carried with her, had been lent through the whole town, and they had been in-strumental of much good. She begged that some might be sent to her, but none could be had. Such instances of the anxiety of people for religious instruction among the destitute in this region are not unfrequent, and they are increasing

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, Boston, July 17, 1828, a vote was passed to forward to the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of St. Mary's, (Georgia,) 50,000 pa-ges, to be distributed at his discretion. [This vote has reference to Mr. Pratt's letter, published in the Recorder of the 1st inst.]

TRACTS WHEN TRAVELLING. From a student in Theology who received a few

for gratuitous distribution.

After giving an accurate account of the man-ner in which his tracts were mostly distributed, in schools and to individuals-in places where they were but little known, to be lent from family to family, the writer says, "Please, Sir accept of my grateful acknowledgments for the opportunity the Tract Society has afforded me of doing good. May the seed thus sown spring up and bear fruit even an hundred fold to the praise and glory of God. In addition to the above, permit me to testify

to the pleasure, to say nothing of the good which may be done, which it gave me to have a bundle may be done, which it gave me to have a bundle of tracts when travelling. When I left I took some three or four hundred pages to peruse for my own amusement and instruction. They were eagerly sought and faithfully perused by most of the passengers,—thus when profitable conversation lagged, the time was agreeably, and it may be hoped profitably, spent in readily tracts. Another thing of no small importance the very appearance of a tract seemed to stop all unprofitable conversation. The profane were awed, the trifler became serious, a nd the Christian (for I had all these characters in company, was cheered. In short the tracts seemed to shed around them a kind of holy influence.

Would any one who takes a seat in a stage coach wish to secure a civil company and share his hours profitably and agreeably I would re-commend to him to take along a bundle of tracts.

TEMPERANCE.

At Amherst, Ms .- An Address on Intemperat has been delivered by one of the students, and Society formed to which more than 50 have sul

In New Jersey.—A County Temperance Seciety has been formed for the county of Cumbers land.—In Essex County, 19 members of the lands have associated, and pledged themselves to each other to practise entire abstinence, except to medical purposes.—The same measure has been described in the country of the country o medical purposes.—The same measure has bee adopted by gentlemen of the law in Morris

At Rochester, N. Y. has been formed At Rochester, N. Y. has been formed the Rochester Society for the promotion of Tenperance," on the principle of entire abstinent

"The Yates County Temperance Society
was formed at Penn-Yan, N. Y., on the 4th of
July, after an Address on the evils of Intemperance by Henry Bradley Ess. Above forty as rance by Henry Bradley Esq. Above forty per sons became members.

Fourth of July.—It is an observable fact, that very few persons lost their lives the present vear, while celebrating American Independence. We find more of the celebrations were of a religion, character, and at those of common kind much less ardent spirits were used.

Worthy of Praise.—A young man, by the name of John Cox, seaman, on board the ship Constitution, has received \$40 for his grog more ey, and I have been creditably informed that he has not drank any liquor while on board the ship

FRAMINGHAM ACADEMY.

FRAMINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have great satisfaction in informing the public, that the present Precepter, Mc.

Keith, will continue to have charge of the school.

The Trustees are sensible that the Academy has suffered it its reputation as a classical seninary, from the under facilities which have been offered to temporary and orcasional scholars. The irregularity of the times of admission to, and departure from the school, has prevented that classification, regularity and order, which are necessary to the Instructor to answer the just expectations of the community, in the present improved economy of academic instruction.

The year will hereafter be divided into four the community.

nstruction.

The year will hereafter be divided into four terms of eleter weeks and a half each, commencing on the first Tuesday of September, December, March, and June; leaving for vacations of one week and an half each, which will alway include the weeks of the General Election, and the Coninclude the weeks of the General Election, and the Com-mencement at Cambridge, and usually that of the public Thanksgiving. After the first of March next, no scholar will be admitted without paying for a quarter's tuition, and the quarter will end at the next vacation. Before that time, scholars will be admitted by paying three dollars; but, if they remain more than six weeks, they will be charg-ed for a quarter.

There is a large and convenient Boarding-house belong-ing to the corporation, which has been erected for the pur-pose of enabling such parents as may choose it, to place their children there, under the care of the Preceptor, at all hours:

nours; where faithful amention will be always paid, as not other moral conduct and habits, as to the literary progress

the pupils.

Major Eaton, who, for some years, has been the Te major Easton, who, for some years, has teen the fi ant of the boarding-house, having deceased, another son is wanted to supply his place, at the beginning of next term. He must be a man attentive to business, a of exemplary habits, and be qualified and disposed, not of of exemplary habits, and be qualified and disposed, not any to supply wholesome and proper provisions, but to might the Preceptor in executing the rules and regulations disposed, and proper the Preceptor in executing the rules and regulations disposed, and property years, may apply to either of the subscribers.

JOSIAH ADAMS,
RUFUS BREWER,
MOSES EDGELL,
Framingham, July 24, 1828.

BOXFORD ACADEMY. The next term of the Boxford Academy will commence the term of the Boxford Academy will commence of Mr. Lyman—application for admission and made to the Preceptor or to the subscriber Boxford August 8, 1828. 3w. Jacon Pearlot.

NEW BOOK FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS

NEW BOOK FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS.
JUST published and for Sale by Peirce & William,
No. 20 Market-street.
Familiar Dialogues for Sunday Schools, by a Take,
first American from the second English Edition.
Recommendations Accompanying the London Editon.
"There are eight of these Dialogues, between Surlay
scholars, and they afford judicious thoughts on the moner
of conducting Sunday Schools; answers to oljection; at
the design of affliction; and on supporting Sunday School
Having read, we admire them as exceedingly well adapte
to introduce, encourage, and support these nurseries of to
ligion. The style and spirit is also very excellent.

Juvenile Friend.

"It is a suitable book to put into the hands of childre

"It is a suitable book to put into the hands of children, and promises to prove useful both to the teacher and the taught."—Imperial Magazine.

"This is a very lively and spirited little work, and is calculated to remove many objections which inconsiderate persons urge against Sunday Schools. We fully approve it for the young to read."—London Teacher's Magazine.
P. & W. have constantly on hand a large variety of Books suitable for Sabbath School Teachers and Scholars, which they will sell our very warmable terms—arder? by which they will sell on very reasonable terms-orders to

NEW PAMPHLETS.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—A Sermon preached on the day of the Annual Fast in Massachusetts, April 3d, 182. By Rev. William Cogswell, A. M. Published by rquest. Pastor of the South Church in Dedham, Ms. view of Rev. Mr. Whitman's Sermons eration. Just published and for sale by PEIRCE & Wa LIAMS, No. 20, Market Street.

MR. RECKWITH'S DISSUASIVE from CO's TROVERSY respecting the Mode of BAPTISM, may be had of MARK NEWMAN, Andover. Price \$1.25 per tozen, and \$10 per hundred.

NEW BOOK.

JUST Published The American Common Place Bok

Prose consisting of eloquent and interesting passages
rom American Prose writers.

S. G. Goodhat B.

July 18. 6w. 144 Washington Street.

July 18. 6w. 144 Washington Street.

THE Managers of the Massachusetts Sabiah Schol Depository hereby give notice that many of the publications of the American S. S. Union have been reduced in price, and may be had at the Depository in the baserill story of the Stone Church, Hanover Street, Base Among the various motives which have induced his adoption of this measure, one is that the extended infamination of the American Union have created in mense demand for their publications, and given the abir of producing Books at a lower rate by the vast multiple tion of copies.—A large variety of other publications similar character to the above named are received use Depository, and additions will constantly be made of the as are approved, and valuable for Sabbath School Like rice.

Samuel N. Tenney, Agent

June 20. tf of the Mass. Sab. Sch. Infinity.

COMMUNION WARE.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, No. 1, Washington Stree
just received a complete and extensive assortment of
and Britannia COMMUNION WARE, which is
of for action. ed for sale by the set, or single piece, on N. B. No pains has been spared to have this

manufactured in a style equal to the imported—a be afforded at much lower prices. eow3ni EUROPEAN LEECHES.

JUST received, a quantity of good European n a healthy state. For sale by EBEREZER Druggist, Milk-st. opposite Federal-st. 3w A CARE OF A FACTORY.

A person acquainted with the duties of a Super ant of a Factory, capable of planning the necessary ings and Machinery, and Overseeing the various tions, wishes Employment. For further particularly to Col. May, at No. 52, State-street. Aug. 8. BOARDING.

A GENTLEMAN and his Lady, and three or foot gle Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board at N Smith's, No. 17, Hanover Street, opposite Earls Co. House.

PEW FOR SALE.
FOR sale, one of the jest Pews in the broad and
Rev. Dr. Beecher's meeting house. Apply to April
Haskell, Market Street.

Mass is one of truth, a Truth for the fi for eith where they we will not

without But the in most o ing to the quiring And with desired he num fully, an the belie The s rate wit happy of use. The ferent pa an excep

general c sed again unable to Embra clergyme and but ted to pu compelled cause the pecially a the name hundred And who while shu the evil, congregat question, this paper Let Po ries that

they are e controlviduals re have a cla or individ have an each each indiv have an e managem manageme have any e This will as well as t necessary successfu

successfull
And it may
without th
any—by as
or an hund
rish tax. T
vidual, and
whole paris
parish a de
that would
round. round.
Fifty doll
furnish bool
ly for fifty a
very respect
parish poss
would, at th in advance that moral tained with

rare attain to society. Such beir Parish Libr the importa them-it is our parishe Gentleme to your bett

have acq

you will desc of your unk MESSRS.

valuable pap versation bet a virulent de fact that the in fifty years gion would that he would or words to t few of his fanatic appearance in the followers of the fallowers of t things it bed against the m tacks of ever we have no thank God it the gates of Notwithstand a roaring lies it has sometim like the cunn it is our duty the timid bot secret wiles.

My intenti read with me quainted with the Natural H ed of in this v long been one which has an i belief of the the human rac or whether the